

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



12.01
PRESIDENT
PECANS

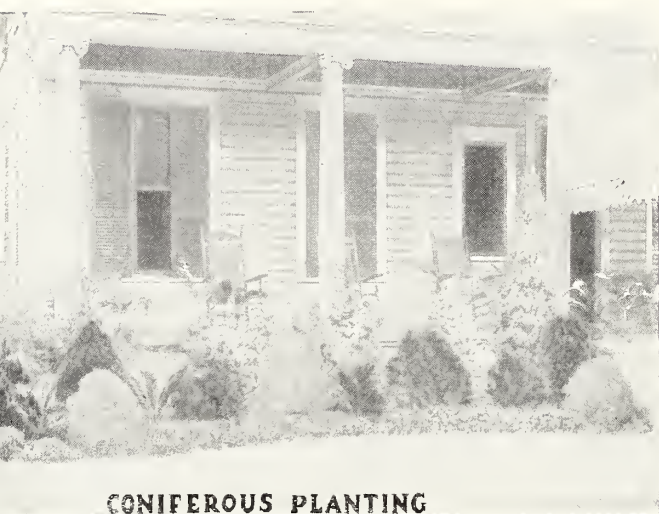


1918
CATALOG

AlabamaGulf
Coast Nurseries

GRAND BAY, ALABAMA

To Beautify Your Home Grounds by the Proper Plantings of Trees, Shrubs and Plant Is to Also Enhance the Value of Your Property. Make Your Home Grounds More Attractive by Using Our Trees, Shrubs and Plants



CONIFEROUS PLANTING



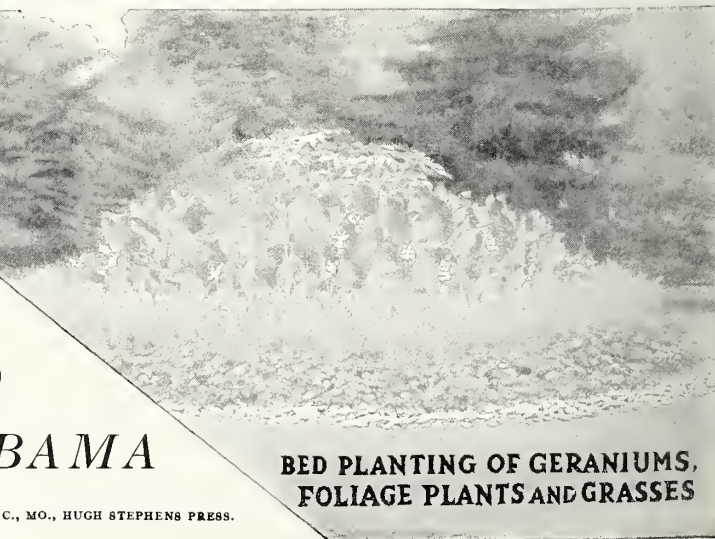
ORIENTAL PLANE TREES FOR STREET PLANTING



ROSE
BUSHES
SHRUBBERY
FLOWERING
PLANTS, SHADE
AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES, AND HOME
GARDEN FRUITS FOR THE
SOUTHERN STATES

HEDGE AND SHADE TREE PLANTING FOR PARK OR HOME

ALABAMA GULF
COAST NURSERIES
GRAND BAY - ALABAMA



BED PLANTING OF GERANIUMS,
FOLIAGE PLANTS AND GRASSES



A MINUTE'S VISIT WITH YOU!



WE WOULD like to meet you personally and talk over your order with you, but as this is impossible, we want you to look over our catalog carefully and preserve it.

We are anxious that you benefit from the years of experience we have had with Horticulture in the South, and if we can offer you any advice other than given in our catalog, write us.

WE STRIVE TO PLEASE our customers and help them to obtain the best results by planting out trees, shrubs and plants.

All stock offered you is grown under the supervision of experienced men who have devoted their lifetime to bettering the varieties adapted to the Southern climate and soil conditions. No better can you buy anywhere.

We sell to you direct, eliminating middleman's or salesman's profit. This allows us to give you superior stock at least cost.

Our stock will please you and we solicit your order on the proven **DEPENDABILITY** of our stock and business methods.

Your order or correspondence will be appreciated and will be executed in an efficient manner.

May we have your order?

Mobile, Alabama
Grand Bay, Alabama

ALABAMA GULF COAST NURSERIES

W. D. Griffing, Prop.

Our Policies

TO GROW all trees and plants we offer; to grow only the best tested sorts; and so to limit our production as to quantities and kinds that our experienced superintendents may personally oversee their propagation, training and shipping, that Griffing's trees may justly deserve distinction as the trees and plants of quality and results. To be exact in all statements; never to misrepresent or exaggerate, and never to disparage others. To be guided by the experience of many years, in all sections of the territory we seek to serve, in the selection of the varieties we offer; and to value permanent, rather than temporary, success. To maintain the purity of varieties and strains, to develop, propagate and disseminate only the best, most hardy and prolific sorts, to guard and foster the health vigor of our trees and plants as a safeguard and guarantee to our customers' success, and assure them of our perpetual interest in the trees and plants we sell. To collect and disseminate among our patrons the best and most reliable cultural information, always holding ourselves in readiness to answer inquiries to the best of our ability. To serve every customer and planter of our goods so promptly, courteously and thoroughly as to assure to each the profit, pleasure and satisfaction he expects.

Meeting Southern Conditions

The suggestions of all planting, culture and subsequent care instructions, as well as the selection of varieties for collection and general stock in this catalog, are based on Southern conditions, the knowledge of which has been acquired through Southern experience. The stock herein offered is grown in the South and is best adapted for Southern planting.

Collection Offers

Each group has been carefully selected to meet the particular requirements for which it is recommended. The same high quality of trees and plants obtains in making up these combinations as prevails in filling specific orders to meet the wishes of our most exacting patrons. The reduced price at which these collections are offered is made possible by the saving in handling, packing and the quantity of plants and trees grown to meet the special demand.

Orders for collections will be filled by us, using the varieties named so far as our supply of each variety will permit. Should we be out of any of the varieties we will put in other varieties similar in character, carefully selecting sorts that will give equally as good results.

Crown Rose Collection

(Illustrated on Inside Front Cover.)

THIS collection has been chosen from the best old and newer varieties to meet the demand for a combination of sorts for either small rose bed or the small rose garden. If you wish to start a rose bed or garden of from 10 to 30 bushes, you cannot do better than to order from one to three lots of this collection. Only strong, healthy plants furnished in this collection.

10 1-year size bushes—\$2.25.

10 2-year size bushes—\$3.25.

The Crown Collection is Made Up of the Following Tested and Tried Varieties:

1 Mrs. Dudley Cross (H. T.)—A new rose of comparatively recent introduction that has proven a wonder in the South. Beautiful cream tint, shading to salmon yellow in center, and tinged with carmine at edge of petals. Long, full tapering bud, opening full and double. Medium spreading growth above the average for H. T. Foliage good.

2 Sunburst (H. T.)—Introduced by Pernet Ducher in 1912 Specials. Has been thoroughly tested. Flowers large, of elongated cup form, especially handsome in bud. Color rich yellow with orange yellow center. This rose stands in a class by itself—nothing else like it. Rather delicate bush growth, but produces most gorgeous sprays of flowers.

3 Killarney (H. T.)—No rose ever introduced gained public favor so quickly and so deservedly as Killarney. Long, pointed, clear, light pink buds, borne on strong, upright stems in great profusion. Sturdy growth, but bush does not attain large size. One of the best for cut flowers.

4 Mrs. A. R. Waddell (H. T.)—Introduced 1908 and has proven a great success and a favorite wherever planted. Color delicate, soft, rosy salmon suffused with yellow. Long, pointed, firm buds opening into beautiful semi-double flowers; especially beautiful when half expanded. Medium spreading growth, good foliage.

5 Paul Neyron (H. P.)—The best pink hybrid perpetual grown in the South. Vigorous, upright bush growth, producing immense light pink flowers on long stiff stems. Firm, globular bud opening full and double. Keeps well after cutting.

6 Frau Karl Druschki (H. P.)—The ideal hardy white rose, pure in color, perfect in form, large size. Strong, vigorous, semi-upright growth, bush. Produces abundantly spring and fall after first year. A few of these magnificent pure white flowers makes it worthy of a place in any planting.

7 Etolle de France (H. T.)—Color vivid crimson with darker shadings; fine cupped formed firm bud, opening into a most vivid red double flower. Deservedly named the Star of France. Moderate growth, spreading bush, good foliage, free bloomer.

8 Pernet Pere (H. T.) Fine clear crimson red. Beautiful buds. Blossoms extra large, broad thick petals; long tapering pointed buds. Medium spreading growth.

9 Marechal Niel (H. N.)—This famous and popular yellow rose needs no recommendation from us. It is too well and favorably known wherever grown. Marechal Niel is a most desirable variety to plant to be either trained on porch over trellis, or in vase shaped rack as described in comments about climbing roses elsewhere in this book. It is much used this way in center of rose bed or garden.

10 Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.)—The best, largest, most free flowering and perfect creamy white rose grown. Buds are long, pointed and firm, opening full and double. Produced on long, graceful, slender stems. Frequently formed in great clusters. Small bush growth, very free flowering.



YOU CAN ALWAYS FIND A PLACE IN YOUR YARD FOR ROSES

Edna, Texas, February 8th, 1917.

Gentlemen—Your Hoyt Plums are taking the day here on account of three trees I ordered from you about three years ago. I never saw a finer plum, and comes up to your description in all respects.

Yours very truly,

L. GARRETT.

ROSE COLLECTIONS should be ordered by the group name as designated (saving necessity of writing out list of varieties). We cannot change varieties in these combinations to meet customers' wishes. If you prefer to make a special selection of kinds, the list price for such orders must be applied.



Dixie Yard Collection

The Dixie Yard Collection has been carefully selected from among the best medium and strong bushes of Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals and climbers. If not convenient to plant the climbers where they can be trained on veranda or trellis, you can plant in center or at one side of yard and build vase shaped rack as explained elsewhere in this catalog. These varieties will give you results:

10 1-year size bushes, \$2.00.
10 2-year size bushes, \$3.00.

1 Paul Neyron (H. P.)—The largest, finest, double pink, adapted to Southern yard planting. Vigorous, upright growth, producing immense light pink flowers on long stiff stems. Keeps well after cutting. Blooms well at all seasons.

2 Climbing Caroline Testout (Cl. T.) A strong, vigorous growing plant, producing a profusion of beautiful, peach-blow flowers; forming delightfully beautiful cup-shaped buds. One of our most valuable climbers.

3 J. B. Clark (H. P.)—Intense scarlet, changing to crimson. Very thrifty, semi-upright growth. Can be grown as a climber. Flowers very large, regular shape, beautiful either in bud or full open.

4 Reine Marie Henriette (Cl. T.)—In vigor of plant, character of flower and abundance of bloom, it is the best of all red climbing roses for the South. Bright, cherry red, fine buds, opening into large perfect and exquisitely fragrant flowers.

5 Radiance (H. T.) Rosy carmine reverse of petals, beautiful silver tint, large, full, fragrant. Vigorous grower, free bloomer, long stiff stems. This is one of the best we have seen in the South. Keeps well cut.

6 Helen Gould (H. T.) One of the most beautiful crimson roses grown; flowers full and double; long beautiful pointed buds; color a warm rose crimson.

7 Mrs. Benjamin R. Cant (T.)—Deep rose pink on outer petals. Inner petals soft, silvery rose, suffused with buff. Medium to strong spreading growth, constant bloomers. One of the best varieties of recent introduction.

8 Marie Van Houte (T.)—Another old standby, hard to excel. Pale, canary yellow, changing to rich, creamy white. Edge of petals on older flowers shading to pale rose with splashes of crimson. Medium to strong spreading growth. Free flowering.

9 Mamon Cochet (T.) Beautiful pink with base of petals, yellow. Splendid buds opening full and double on long stiff stems. Beautiful foliage. Vigorous grower and free bloomer.

10 Gen. McArthur (H. T.) Glowing crimson scarlet. Beautiful buds lasting well cut. Vigorous grower. A desirable showy, dark rose.

Point Loma, Cal., March 23, 1916.

Gentlemen—We shall be glad to have your Bulletins Nos. 31 and 46 to assist us in care and nurture of the fine trees you have furnished us. We want to compliment you on the care you take in unearthing and packing your trees, so that they arrived at this distant point in prime condition, are set, and now beginning to leaf out. We have high hopes for them, as to growth and fruit.

Point Loma Homestead.

ROSE COLLECTIONS should be ordered by the group name as designated (saving necessity of writing out list of varieties). We cannot change varieties in these combinations to meet customers' wishes. If you prefer to make a special selection of kinds, the list price for such orders must be applied.

Roses

Roses are the most popular flowering plant grown. As either plants or flowers, they may be properly and effectively used for a great number of purposes. In the Southern States roses may be had in abundance nearly the entire year; longer than any other flower. We can never have too many roses around our homes; we seldom have enough. By planting **our rose bushes or plants**, and following our simple instructions, the growing of roses in the South is easy and results gratifying.

The mild winters, long fall and spring seasons, and abundance of rain during the summer, give the lover of roses in the Southern States a more ideal climatic condition for growth in the yard or open bed than any section in the world.

We offer only sturdy, field grown rose bushes that have actually proven themselves by producing an abundance of flowers in the nursery before they are dug and shipped. They are propagated low, on non-sprouting hardy stock or roots, that are known to produce free flowering, strong, vigorous bushes. At time of shipping, plants are severely pruned and defoliated, conserving in the root, main stalk and body of the bush the necessary vitality, enabling them to push out strong, sturdy branches, and produce an abundance of well developed flowers (when properly planted, manured and watered) in a surprisingly short time.

Our rose bushes are grown in the South especially for Southern planting, and will give sure and satisfactory results. Such bushes should not be confused with imported plants, grown in entirely different soil and under different climatic conditions, that have been dug and kept in storage or transit months before you receive them, such as are sometimes offered by seed houses, department stores, etc., nor should ours be compared with the weakly hot house grown pot plants, propagated on their own roots from green wood cuttings, offered by plant firms in the North. There is no comparison either in character of plants or in results.



Climbing Caroline Testout

Who Should Plant Roses

Everyone should plant roses. There is no home, worthy of the name, where space could not be found for from ten to one hundred rose bushes. If a renter, plant roses; you will get returns in beautiful flowers in from two to three months. If a flat dweller, and you have three or more windows, you can plant ten or more rose bushes in window boxes. The results will be a delight, and you can move the window boxes with other personal belongings, when moving day comes around. If a home owner it matters not how pretentious or humble, nothing can make it more home-like, more attractive and inviting, than a well selected rose planting. If a landlord, there is no improvement that can be made at so small an expenditure that will so quickly enhance the rental value and desirability of property, insuring permanent tenants, as a good rose planting.

Rose Planters' Helps

Written expressly to meet the requirements and conditions of the Southern States

Selection of Bushes. The success of your planting very largely depends on the selection of the right varieties as to character of bush growth for location in which they are to be planted. Rose bushes are divided into two general classes: Bush varieties, those that grow in bush form, and climbing varieties, those that are of more vigorous growth, producing long branches or shoots that may be trained on trellises, pergolas, porches, etc. The bush varieties vary greatly in character of growth and vigor of plants. Some of the varieties that produce the most perfect flowers in great profusion are of small bush growth, never attaining large size, while other varieties are of more or less vigorous upright or spreading habit of growth. If the desirable but small growth bushes are planted in rose beds indiscriminately with the more vigorous bushes, they will soon become overshadowed and ultimately die, and such a rose bed will never present an attractive, uniform appearance. Varieties should be selected and plantings arranged so that the vigorous upright bushes, the vigorous bushes of spreading habit, the smaller growth bushes, may each be planted in groups. To assist our patrons in the selection of varieties and arrangement, we give in the description of each variety, the character of growth. Remember that many of the Hybrid Tea varieties, which are mostly of the smaller bush growth, produce the most magnificent flowers in greatest profusion.

Location and Arrangement of Rose Planting. Rose plantings can be successfully made where the location is not overshadowed by large trees, and where not shaded by buildings or fences more than half the day. Soil should be well drained and fertile. If not naturally rich, it must be made so by adding more fertile soil, and a liberal amount of manure. The presence of clay in soil or under rose plantings, while desirable and beneficial, is not essential to success. Some of the finest plantings we have ever seen had no clay under them for many feet, but the sandy soil was made very fertile with natural manure and chemical fertilizers, and an ample, but not excessive, supply of water.



Countess of Gosford

ROSE CULTURE—Continued

Style of Plantings—Rose plantings may be conveniently considered in the following six styles: (1) Rose Beds, (2) Banking, (3) Climbing, viz., for training or trellises, pergolas porches or over rose walks, (4) Yard Plantings, (5) Rose Gardens, (6) Window boxes.

We advise planting bushes of a variety of color, in a square by themselves instead of scattering them at random through the bed. To secure large, well developed, long stemmed flowers, bushes should be kept well pruned; do not be afraid to cut long stems with the flowers. Continuous cutting back or pruning of the bedding varieties forces strong vigorous shoots from near the ground from which you get the finest long stem flowers. Cut away old and unhealthy branches.

Banking or the Rose Bank—For banking against buildings, next to fences, in corners, around porches, or steps and other similar locations, use varieties of strong bush growth. Medium growth bushes of spreading habit, and upright growth bushes, should be planted 24 to 30 inches apart. Rank or vigorous growth bushes, of spreading habit, should be planted 30 to 36 inches apart. For best effect, plant the strong growth, upright bushes next to fence or building. About 30 inches in front of these, and about 36 inches apart, plant the strong growth bushes, of spreading habit, and about 30 inches in front of these plant the medium growth bushes of spreading habit, about 30 inches apart. This will give a dense bank of foliage and flowers, with the strong upright bushes rearing their stems and flowers in the back-ground.

Climbing or Trellis Roses—These may be planted in a great number of locations to good effect. Around verandas or porches they are especially desirable. They do not become sufficiently dense to exclude air, light, or harbor insects. Other

choice locations are for training over summer houses, pergolas, along fences and the rose walk. Climbing roses should be planted from three to eight feet apart, depending upon how dense a covering is desired. Little, if any, pruning should be done. Branches that grow in long shoots, many times 15 to 20 feet or more, should be carefully trained and tied to trellis or support.

If branches are too few, they may be headed back and made to branch, making a more dense covering. A very effective training for climbing varieties is to plant 6 to 8 feet apart, and for each plant construct a vase shaped triangular or square rack or frame, six to seven feet in height. The parts for such a rack or frame should be of good, durable material about two inches square. For the triangular frame use three posts set into the ground about 12 inches, 24 inches apart with the tops leaning outward so that the tops are 4 feet apart. To the posts nail horizontal slats 12 inches apart. Branches twined on the inside of such a frame, and allowed to droop over the top, make one of the most pleasing effects possible.

Yard Roses—The stronger growth Tea varieties are the most desirable for open yard planting. These vigorous growing Teas and others recommended for yards, should be planted three to five feet apart. Little pruning is necessary further than cutting a good liberal stem to flowers, and removing dead or weak branches, until the end of the second year when one-third to one-half of the top should be pruned away, removing the older and weaker branches. Similar pruning should be repeated every year. Some yard bushes live to old age and grow to enormous size. We have seen twelve and fifteen year old bushes of such varieties as Minnie Frances and Maurice Rouvier attain a height of ten feet, with a spread of 12 to 14 feet. Others, such as Madam Lombard, Snowflake, Madam Cochet and Louis Philippe, etc., attain heights of from six to seven feet with eight to ten feet spread, producing thousands of beautiful roses annually.

Rose Gardens—Many lovers of roses have rose gardens, varying in size from a few dozen plants to several thousand, in which they find great pleasure in testing new varieties. Such rose gardens are seldom attractive or beautiful from a landscape view point. They are extremely interesting and fascinatingly beautiful if you overlook the lack of uniformity of bush growth, and give your attention to a study of the characteristics of the varieties and the beautiful flowers produced. In planning your rose garden, if you will give the character of bush growth a little study and thought, you can make it more interesting and much more beautiful and attractive as a whole. Plant the stronger growing bush varieties in a section to themselves; likewise the medium growth bushes, and the weaker growth bedding varieties to themselves, giving each the proper distance. By doing this you will occupy your ground space to better advantage, conserve your fertility and moisture, and the result will be beautiful rose beds and groups.

Window Boxes—Roses for window box plantings should be of the profuse blooming, smaller growth bush sorts, such as the Hybrid Tea varieties, recommended in the descriptions for bedding. Rose window boxes should be made 12 to 14 inches deep, 10 to 12 inches wide at bottom and 12 to 14 inches wide at top, and of proper length to suit the window. They should be made of good, durable material, about one inch thick. In bottom several half-inch holes should be bored to admit of perfect drainage. Boxes should be filled with good soil into which has been mixed from one-third to one-half its bulk of well rotted dairy manure, and one pound of pulverized lime rock to each cubic foot of soil. After a box so filled has stood for two weeks having been freely watered daily, the bushes should be ordered and planted immediately on arrival. Bushes can be planted from twelve to fifteen inches apart. Rose bushes in window boxes require water two or three times each day. If allowed to become dry, they will die, but if kept well watered and fertilized, you will get wonderful returns in beautiful flowers.



J. B. Clarke Roses



The Famous Mamon Cochet

Liquid Manure for Flowers in Window Boxes and Pot Plants

In these the soil must be stirred frequently to a depth of three-quarters of an inch. Fertility can best be supplied in the form of liquid manure applied with the water. For each ten rose bushes or other flowering plants, one pound of commercial fertilizer, analyzing 5% ammonia, 8% phosphoric acid, and 4% potash, should be stirred into five gallons of water, allowing it to stand covered for 24 to 48 hours, then stir well and use this to water the plants. Do this once a week. These liquid manure fertilizers should not come in contact with the foliage—apply carefully to the soil only.

Preparation of Soil

Success with rose plantings depends more largely on the proper preparation of soil than any other factor, aside from carefully grown bushes. If the land selected is not well drained naturally, it should be ditched or tiled so as to bring the water table to fifteen or eighteen inches below the surface. Unless land is extremely fertile, a liberal amount of well rotted, rich compost, stable or dairy manure, should be spaded into a depth of eight to ten inches, from fifteen to twenty days before planting, and during this period, the soil should be frequently wet down. It is best to defer ordering bushes until the soil has been prepared, so that bushes can be planted immediately on arrival. With all classes of soil the working in with the manure of from one to one and one-half pounds of pulverized lime rock to every square foot of surface prepared is beneficial. If you cannot get the pulverized lime rock, use air slaked lime, but the pulverized lime rock is best where available. For rose beds, for banks, for the rose garden and yard planting, where bushes are expected to occupy the entire ground surface of the area to be planted, the soil should be prepared in this manner. For climbing roses, and where bushes are to be planted singly, a space should be prepared at least four feet in diameter.

Planting

On arrival of the bushes, open the package, and, if unable to plant immediately, heel them in. To do this, dig a V shaped trench, about ten or twelve inches deep, in a well drained location. Place the bushes as close together as you can, laying them against one side of the trench so that when the trench is filled the roots will be covered about two inches. Fill the trench with loose dirt, water freely, press dirt down around the bushes, then fill trench level. When ready to set out, take a few plants at a time, either from package or from trench, keeping roots well moistened and wrapped in wet burlap or cloth. Never allow roots to become dry. Dig a hole large enough to admit roots without cramping or binding, and deep enough so that when the soil is filled in around the roots to general level the bush will be the same depth as when in the nursery. (This is important and should be carefully observed.) In placing soil around roots, only well moistened, pulverized soil should be worked around the roots with the hands and pressed firmly. After filling the hole

nearly full, pour in eight to ten quarts of water, and after water has settled and disappeared, finish filling in around the plant and tramp firmly with feet. Do not be afraid to pack it, the firmer the better; rake more soil around plant, making a broad flat mound an inch to an inch and a half above general level with a raised ring around edge of mound to retain water when applied later. If obtainable, mulch with one and one-half to two inches of leaf mould or stable litter. If you are not having plenty of rain, water freely each day for three weeks.

Subsequent Care

Care of rose bushes is simple, provided good bushes have been secured, soil properly prepared, and bushes well planted. Unless rainfall is plentiful, they should be liberally watered at least twice a week. During severe drouth, daily or at least every second day. Soil must be kept moist. Roses should be frequently worked. If no mulch is used, the soil should be stirred to a depth of one and one-half inches every ten days to two weeks. If mulch is used, it should be moved aside and soil stirred from one-half to one inch deep, and mulch replaced, sufficiently often to keep grass and weeds from growing. Roses will not give satisfactory results if grass and weeds are allowed to grow up around them.

See suggestions about pruning, under subjects, Rose beds, Climbing or Trailing Roses and Yard Roses.

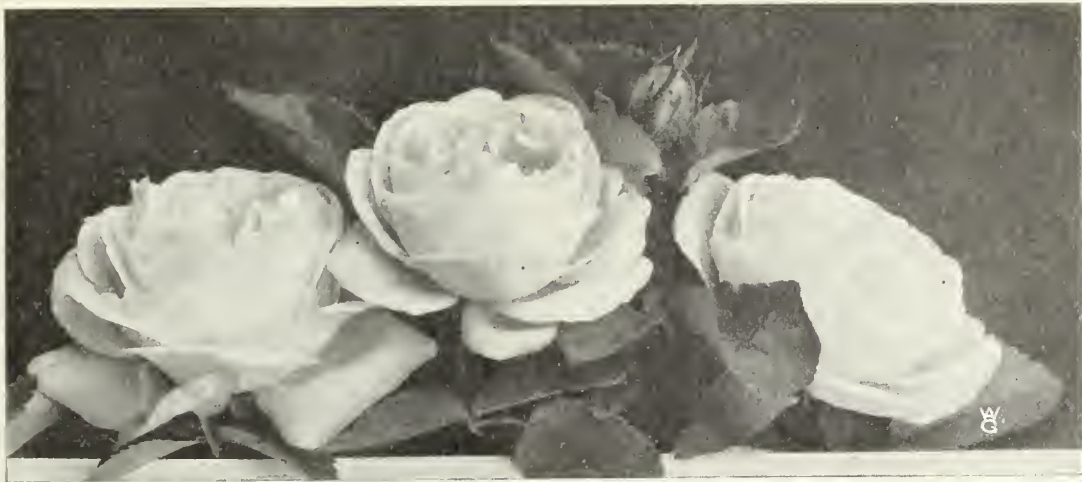
Keeping Up the Fertility—To insure continued success from your plantings, the fertility of soil must be kept up. About once a year from one and one-half to two inches of rich compost, well rotted stable or dairy manure, should be spread around the bushes and worked into the soil, and new mulch spread over the ground. Every three months you should scatter on the ground around each bush over a circle twenty-four inches in diameter, and hoe or rake in, about one-half pound of commercial fertilizer, analyzing 5 per cent ammonia, 8 per cent phosphoric acid, and 4 per cent potash, to which has been added and well mixed with the fertilizer, 12½ pounds of sulphite of iron (copperas) to each 100 pounds of fertilizer. Any good reliable fertilizer house can prepare such a formula for you.

Enemies and Diseases

When grown under favorable conditions, roses are not so apt to be attacked by insect diseases or other troubles as when they are half starved and otherwise neglected. Some varieties are more subject to leaf spot, leaf blight and mildew than others. If leaf blight, leaf spot or mildew commence to show, spray the bushes once a week with Bordeaux Mixture, or ammoniated solution of copper carbonate, which will control them except in severe cases of mildew, when it may be necessary to apply sulphide of potassium at the rate of one-half ounce to one gallon of water. For leaf-eating insects, spray with 1 heaping teaspoonful of arsenate of lead paste to one gallon of water. For green fly and rose lice, scale, etc., spray with tobacco solution, "Black Leaf 40," as per directions on package. Good reliable spray mixture and various styles of sprayers for applying. Ask us for names of reliable dealers who sell them nearest to you. In spraying, be sure to apply so as to cover the under side thoroughly.



Mrs. A. R. Waddell



THE ROSE IS JUSTLY THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS

Strong Field Grown Roses

Classification: Roses are descended from several distinct classes or families and the following key will enable one to find to which strains or classes each belongs. (H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual. (H. T.) Hybrid Tea. (B. K.) Banksia. (Bour.) Bourbon. (Beng.) Bengal. (M.) Moss. (N.) Noisette. (Poly.) Polyanthus. (H. Ch.) Hybrid China. (H. N.) Hybrid Noisette. (T.) Tea. (Cl.) Climber.

Size C, 1 yr. Strong.....	Each	10	100
Size D, 2 yr., Large.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
Size E, 3 yr., Extra Large.....	.40	3.50	30.00
	.60	5.00	40.00

Description of Varieties

American Beauty (H. P.)—Large, full, beautiful red, up-right, strong grower on heavy land.

Antoine Rivoire (H. T.)—Rosy-flush on yellow ground. Large and full. Strong grower. A worthy rose.

Baby Rambler (P.)—Crimson Rambler in dwarf form. Clear, brilliant ruby red. Hardy and healthy, attaining a height of 20 inches, blooming in profuse clusters until frost.

Bessie Brown (H. T.)—Erect stems; full, deep blooms with enormous petals; white, flushed with pink, growing deeper toward center.

Black Prince (H. P.)—Velvety crimson with shadings of purplish black. Upright, strong growth.

Bride (T.)—Most dainty, pure white, with exquisitely beautiful long pointed buds borne on stiff, upright stems. Vigorous on strong land.

Bridesmaid (T.)—Beautiful pink with shadings of soft yellow at base of petals. Lasts remarkably well when cut. Spreading growth. Thriving in rich soil.

Burbank (Bour.)—Splendid symmetrically formed cherry colored blooms. Good grower and very free bloomer. Upright bushy top.

Captain Christy (H. T.)—Large, full, double blossoms of most delicate pink shading deeper in center. Very fragrant. Borne on heavy, upright, stiff stems.

Catherine Mermet (T.)—Clear, shining pink, with rich amber center; elegant buds and large globular flowers; handsome bush with dark green leaves.

Cecil Brunner (Poly.)—Dainty, tiny miniature roses of delicate bisque pink color. Exquisitely beautiful long pointed buds. Vigorous low spreading habit.

Chromatella (N.)—Sometimes called Pillar of Gold. One of our best yellow climbers. Clear, deep yellow with sulphur edgings. Full and fragrant. Vigorous climber and good bloomer.

Clara Watson (H. T.)—Pearly white, center tinted pale peach-blow pink. Free bloomer. A good rose. Upright growth.

Clara Watson (H. T.)—Pearly-white center, tinted with pale rosy-peach; a free and continuous bloomer of good habit.

Cl. American Beauty (H. T. W.)—Same as its namesake in size, color and fragrance, with the addition of the climbing habit. Better blooming qualities, good foliage and has proven hardy and withstood heat and drought.

Cl. Baby Rambler (C. P.)—A true ever-blooming Crimson Rambler, combination of color and habit make it a most desirable rose.

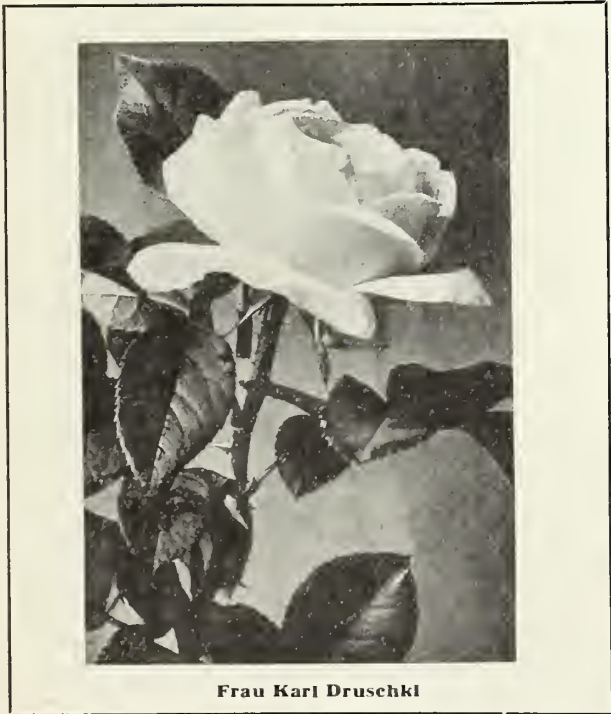
Cl. Bride (C. T.)—Lovely pure white climbing form of The Bride.

Cl. Bridesmaid (Cl. T.)—Much the same as the bush Bridesmaid. A good vigorous climber.

Cl. Bridesmaid (C. T.)—Like Bridesmaid, but with climbing habit; clear pink.

Cl. Caroline Testout (Cl. T.)—Vigorous climber, producing abundance of large cup shaped blooms of most beautiful delicate pink color. No collection is complete without this splendid variety.

Cl. Chromatella or Cloth of Gold (N.)—Large, very full and double; highly fragrant; clear golden yellow; medium hardy.



Frau Karl Druschki

ROSES—Continued

Cl. Clotilde Soupert (Cl. Poly.)—White with delicate flesh tones. Very double and most fragrant. Bloom in clusters.

Cl. Devonlensis (Cl. T.)—Sometimes called the Magnolia rose, as the blooms are so large and petals so thick and waxy, and the fragrance is so distinctly different from other roses. White tinged with the most delicate pink. Exquisitely beautiful long pointed buds surrounded by beautiful foliage. Strong climber.

Cl. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.)—Beautiful large double white roses of remarkable substance, borne on long, stiff stems like forced roses. A strong climber, good bloomer.

Cl. Killarney (C. H. T.)—Vigorous climber, possessing all the qualities of the bush Killarney.

Cl. Mad. Caroline Testout (C. H. T.)—Beautiful glowing pink, identical in flower with its namesake; a rampant climber.

Cl. Marle Guillott (Cl. T.)—Pure white, very double, with delightful fragrance, splendid foliage and rank growth.

Cl. Meteor (C. H. T.)—Deep, rich velvety crimson; hardy with protection; blooms freely and persistently; grows 10 to 15 feet in a season.

Cl. Mlle. Cecil Brunner (C. H. P.)—Rosy-pink on a rich creamy white ground; a beauty. Strongest growing rose offered in this catalog.

Cl. Perle Des Jardins (C. T.)—A strong growing form of Perle des Jardins. Color deep golden-yellow.

Cl. White Maman Cochet (C. T.)—A climbing sport from white Maman Cochet.

Cl. Wootton (Cl. T.)—One of the best of the red climbers. Blooms large and full. Crimson shaded with almost violet-crimson. Strong grower, good foliage, and profuse constant bloomer.

Countess of Gosford (H. T.)—Ideal bedding rose. Strong grower and constant bloomer. Exquisite salmon pink with delicate shadings of rose. Vigorous spreading growth.

Dean Hole (H. T.)—Intense salmon pink. Beautiful, long pointed buds opening into mammoth blooms of splendid lasting qualities. Low spreading growth.

Duchess de Brabant (T.)—One of the best all-round roses ever introduced. Healthy grower in constant bloom all the year. Beautiful cup shaped blooms of delicate bright shell pink. Large spreading growth.

Edward Mawley (H. T.)—Named in honor of Edward Mawley, one of the best known of British Rosarians. The introducer describes it as having the most marvelous outstanding qualities and the most wonderful Rose yet introduced. It is an enormous big-petaled, dark crimson colored rose, with a velvety shading upon the inside of the petals. Very free blooming, with a perfect habit of growth, suitable for garden, exhibition or forcing purposes. Hardy anywhere.

Empress Eugenie (Bour.)—One of the sweetest of pink roses. An old favorite throughout the South. Free bloomer and vigorous grower.

Etoile de France (H. P.)—Lovely shade of clear, velvety crimson. Fine cupped formed buds borne on strong, stiff stems. Deliciously fragrant. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. One of the very best. Medium spreading growth.

Eugene E. Marlitt (B.)—Rich, glowing carmine with scarlet tones; non-fading; fragrant; free-blooming, vigorous, healthy and hardy.

Frau Karl Druschki (H. P.)—One of the purest white roses known, sometimes known as Snow Queen. Very large blooms with immense petals of splendid substance. Splendid foliage and blooms borne on good, strong, stiff stems. Upright, strong.

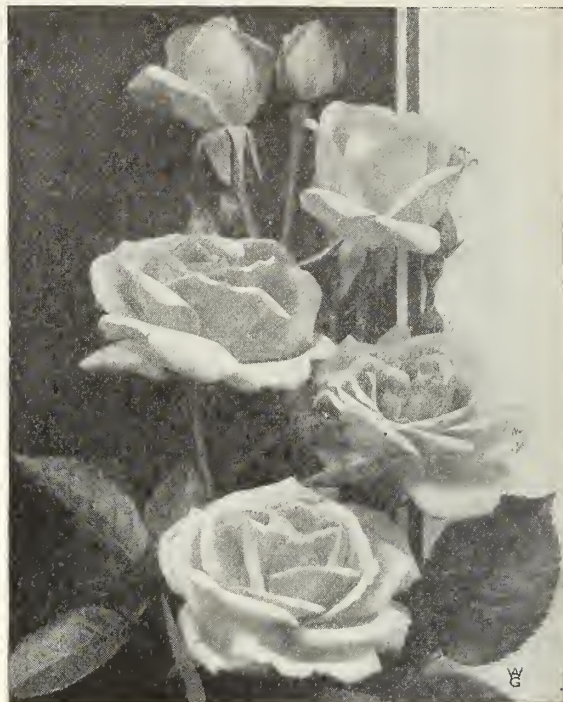
General McArthur (H. T.)—Brilliant scarlet, large and double, borne on good stems. A strong upright grower and free bloomer.

Gruss an Teplitz (C.)—Vivid, dazzling, fiery crimson; sweetly fragrant; produces a mass of gorgeous blooms on long stems. Hardy.

Helen Gould (H. T.)—Beautiful rosy crimson roses of splendid form and texture. Long, pointed buds lasting well cut. Beautiful foliage. Vigorous spreading growth.

Improved Radiance (H. T.)—Found mixed with our new roses for testing. Of our large collection of tested varieties we consider this one of the best. A strong upright grower, often-times producing stems three feet long. Perfectly thornless. Abundant bloomer. When cut lasts longer than any variety known to us. Satiny-pink, cup-shaped blooms, with half open effect. Very double. Large, long petals. Holds shade well after cutting. Price, 75c.

J. B. Clark (H. P.)—Intense flaming scarlet. Well formed cup shaped blooms of splendid substance borne on upright, stiff stems. A strong grower and should be in every rose garden.



Mrs. Dudley Cross

Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H. T.)—Called the Giant Pink from Holland. Of distinctive merit, being an extremely strong grower, one of the strongest of the Hybrid Tea class, blooming as it does with the greatest freedom, the buds carried on long, stiff, erect stems, of the very largest size imaginable to obtain in a Rose bloom and still retain its perfect formation. Very fragrant. Color, clear imperial pink. This Rose has produced a sensation wherever grown. We offer strong plants, on their own roots.

Joseph Hill (H. T.)—Salmon-pink, shaded with yellow. Outer petals tinted coppery pink; long bud. Very large, full flowers.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.)—Pure white. Freest bloomer and best all-round rose. A general favorite. Small, upright.

Killarney (Pink) (H. T.)—The popular Irish rose. Semi-double, with immense petals of good substance. Beautiful in the bud. Glowing pink. Vigorous, small, upright growth.

Killarney Queen (H. T.)—Same habit of growth and free blooming qualities as its parent the Killarney, while its splendid petals are even larger and of a more glowing pink.

Killarney (White)—Same good qualities of growth and habits as its parent the Killarney, only petals are pure white.

Killarney, Double White (H. T.)—Pure white sport from White Killarney; has a much larger bud, double the size of the white Killarney, and more petals.

La Detroit (H. T.)—Shell-pink, shading to soft rose. A beauty.

La France (H. T.)—Silvery-rose, with pink shades and satin-like petals of unsurpassable beauty; large, symmetrical and deliciously fragrant; blooms from June until frost.

Lamarque (Cl. T.)—An old favorite. Not so large, but its soft, creamy white blooms of exquisite fragrance keep it ever popular.

Liberty (H. T.)—Fiery crimson scarlet; fragrant; good.

Louis Philippe (Beng.)—Another old favorite. In bloom all the year, and this endearing quality with the rich, velvety crimson of its blooms perpetuate its name among rose lovers. A bed of these is always bright. Strong spreading habit.

Mad. Caroline Testout (H. T.)—Delicate, silvery pink roses of good substance. Splendid buds borne on good, stiff stems. Good also when open. Medium upright habit.

Mad. Joseph Schwartz (T.)—Much the same style of growth and bloom as Duchess de Brabant and is sometimes called the White Duchess. Dainty, cup shaped blooms of silvery white, softly shaded most delicate pink. Very free bloomer.

Mad. Jules Grolez (H. T.)—Bright, rich, rosy red blooms of splendid substance on good, stiff stems. Beautiful foliage, good grower and bloomer. Spreading habit.

Mad. Lombard (T.)—Beautiful tints of rosy bronze, fawn and salmon. One of the old favorites that no one is willing to be without. No garden is complete without them. Vigorous grower and free bloomer. Spreading habit.



Etoile de France

ROSES—Continued

Magnafrano (H. T.)—Rich, deep rose color. Extra large and full on strong stems. A good grower and one no one should be without. Upright habit.

Maman Cochet (Pink) (T.)—Rosy pink shading to silvery rose. A splendid rose of sturdy habits. Fine buds that last well cut, of large size and opening into full, double bloom of marked fragrance. Medium spreading grower.

Maman Cochet (White) (T.)—Of same sturdy habits, size of bloom and delicate fragrance as the pink Cochet and of such a pearly white and such exquisite shading of most delicate pink that it is easily ranked as one of the few best roses.

Marechal Niel (Yellow) (Cl. N.)—The grand old southern favorite with a fragrance equalled by none. Full, double, golden yellow blooms produced abundantly all seasons of the year. Positively every home should have one or more of these grand climbers shedding their perfume at their door. More call for these than for all other climbers combined.

Marie Gullot (T.)—Pure snow white; flowers large, full and double.

Marie Von Houtte (T.)—One of our best varieties. Exquisitely beautiful pale canary yellow shading to creamy white with edges tinted pale rose. Strong sturdy grower; constant bloomer. Most desirable. Spreading habit.

Meteor (H. T.)—Rich, dark velvety crimson shading to maroon. Vigorous grower and good bloomer. Low, spreading habit.

Minnie Frances (T.)—Rich chamois red shading to velvety crimson. Most vigorous grower of any rose we have ever known, making quite a shrub in two or three seasons, covered with bloom all the year. Buds daintily long and pointed.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell (H. T.)—Strong rampant grower with foliage that is ornamental in itself. Buds long and pointed, of the deepest apricot yellow, delicately fragrant. Open flowers large and semi-double, lasting well. A splendid bloomer and worthy a place in every garden.

Mrs. Aaron Ward (H. T.)—One of the newest of all Yellow Hybrid Tea Roses, and distinctly beautiful in form and color. The color ranges from coppery orange in the opening bud, changing to golden orange, and when the flower is fully open, it is a lovely shade of pinkish fawn. Most vigorous in growth, every shoot producing a flower and clothed with dark, glossy green foliage, maroon on under side. It is one of the best of the new yellow Roses, and bound to become very popular.

Mrs. B. R. Cant (T.)—Peculiarly attractive colorings of deep rose on outer petals, the inner reflecting soft silvery rose frequently suffused with buff at base of petals. Delicately fragrant. Well formed blooms produced in great profusion on strong stems with heavy foliage. Vigorous, spreading habit.

Mrs. Dudley Cross (H. T.)—Beautiful creamy white with delicate edging of carmine at edge of petals and base of petals rosy yellow. Full double blooms. Finely formed buds. Strong vigorous grower. Good bloomer. Spreading habit. Thornless.

Olivia (H. T.)—Deep rose-pink, approaching red, nicely pointed buds and deep, full flowers. Strong and vigorous grower, constantly in bloom.

Papa Gontier (T.)—Long, brilliant, cherry red buds, semi-double, producing abundance of bloom at all seasons. An old favorite. Medium, upright growth.

Paul Neyron (H. P.)—Largest rose known. Even surpassing hot house grown American Beauties. Deep, rosy pink, full double blooms with spicy fragrance, borne on strong, upright stems. Vigorous grower and constant bloomer. We can conscientiously recommend this as the best all-round rose grown.

Pernet Pere (H. T.)—Clear, crimson red. Beautiful buds, long and pointed. Open blooms large with broad, thick petals. Medium spreading grower.

Perle Des Jardins (T.)—Clear, golden-yellow; rich and beautiful; flowers large, globular in form and of great depth; richly perfumed.

President Taft (H. T.)—Shell-pink of distinctive color; beautiful globular form; handsome foliage.

Radiance (H. T.)—Brilliant, rosy carmine. One of the best of the new roses. Upright, medium growth.

Rhea Reld (H. T.)—A magnificent new crimson garden rose. The color is vivid scarlet-crimson, and the flowers are marvels of beauty, large, bold and of splendid substance. It has a strong, disease-resisting constitution, makes a rapid growth and throws up a profusion of canes from the roots and is always blooming. As an all-around garden bush Rose it has no superior.

Rainbow (T.)—Coral pink striped crimson. Thrifty grower and splendid bloomer. Very showy bedding rose.

Reine Marie Henriette (Cl. T.)—Bright, cherry red. Fine buds opening into large, fine blooms, delicately scented. Supposed to have been produced from General Jacqueminot and perpetuating that variety's best qualities. A vigorous climber and good bloomer.

Snowflake (T.)—Pure, creamy white. Always a favorite wherever known. Spreading habit. Vigorous grower.

Sunburst (H. T.)—One of the most popular of the newer roses. Long, pointed buds of richest, coppery yellow, shading to golden yellow. A dream in intense colorings. The most popular rose introduced in recent years. Medium, spreading.

Wellesley (H. T.)—Bright clear salmon-rose, reverse of petals silvery-rose; tall, stiff canes; vigorous, healthy and free.

White La France (H. T.)—Large and finely formed buds and blooms having broad petals of silvery white with very delicate pink shadings. A fragrant, free and continuous bloomer.

William Notting (H. T.)—Bright, rosy cerise, sweetly scented. A strong grower of special merit. Upright habit.

William R. Smith (T.)—Exquisite blendings of soft pinks and cream tints. Full well-formed flowers. Worthy a place in best selected gardens. Rank grower of tall spreading habit.

Winnie Davis (T.)—Soft apricot pink shading to flesh tints. Very double, resembling a camellia when open. Splendid bloomer and vigorous grower. Tall spreading habit.

Zella Pradel (N.)—Dainty pure white buds borne in clusters. Delicately fragrant. Half climber. Old favorite in the South.



Sunburst



Phoenix Canariensis

Washingtonia Robusta

Palms

In the southern coast states, from North Carolina to Mexico, many of the most beautiful Palms thrive in the open without protection and should have a larger part in the beautifying of home grounds, parks and streets.

One of our chief specialties is palms for outdoor plantings. No class of trees or plants make such a tropical and elegant display. They add dignity and beauty to any spot.

During our years of experience in growing and handling hardy nursery grown palms we have settled on what we believe to be the best system for transplanting them to give our customers satisfactory results.

Palms cannot be handled bare rooted. They must be lifted with a ball of earth from the nursery or established and growing in tubs or pots. For economy the most of our trade demands them dug with a ball of earth from the open nursery row and the ball securely wrapped with burlap. This method requires the pruning off of from 40 to 60% of the outside leaves when they are dug. In planting these the burlap should not be removed. Plant the whole ball just as received, with the burlap on, using plenty of water and filling in the hole with mellow sandy loam soil, packing firmly about the ball. After planting, the tops should be kept tied up for some time, occasionally opening up the strings to allow new leaf growth.

When new growth starts fertilize liberally with well rotted stable manure. Palms are gross feeders and with an abundance of fertilizer, moisture and good cultivation will give pleasing results.

The Hardest Varieties

Cocos Australis, Chamaerops Excelsa and Sabal Palmetto varieties can be grown much farther north than generally thought, these hardy varieties being safe for planting in all of Florida, Louisiana, the south half of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and the coast sections of North and South Carolina, in Texas north to Dallas and west to Eagle Pass, thus making it possible for every one in these sections to have the pleasure and satisfaction of adding outdoor Palms to their collection with all their tropical beauty and sturdiness.

Prices of Cocos Australis, Chamaerops Excelsa, and Sabal Palmetto Palms (balled and burlapped.)

Diameter of trunk.	Approximate height.	Each	10	100
E—2 to 3-inch.	2 to 3 ft.	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$165.00
F—3 to 4-inch.	3 to 4 ft.	3.50	30.00	250.00
G—4 to 5-inch.	4 to 5 ft.	5.00	40.00	300.00
H—5 to 7-inch.	5 to 6 ft.	7.50	65.00	500.00
K—7 to 9-inch.	6 to 7 ft.	10.00	80.00	700.00
M—9 to 12-inch.	Very bushy	15.00 up.		

The Most Popular Varieties

The Washingtonia and Phoenix or Date Palms are hardy and safe for outside planting from the coast back about 100 miles and should be extensively planted in the home grounds, parks and streets, and there is nothing that gives a more inviting tropical effect to our northern visitors than to come where they may be among the waving palms and enjoy the mild winters of the southern coast country climate.

WASHINGTONIA GROUP.

The Washingtonia Palms are native of western part of America, named for and in honor of George Washington. These are often called the California Fan Palms, being the palms that have made California famous as a palm state. They are as well adapted to the southern states as to California.

There are two distinct varieties of the Washingtonias, the Filifera being the hardest of the two and quite distinct from the other by having the curly filaments or thread-like fibers hanging from the leaves and having long-erect leaf stems, while

the Robustas have deeper green leaves, less filaments, shorter and more recurved leaf stems, the leaves not being quite as hardy as those of the Filifera, a severe freeze sometimes turning their leaves brown, tho when the brown leaves are cut off new rich dark green foliage will soon appear again and obtain their natural beautiful appearance.

PHOENIX OR DATE GROUP.

A group of exotic palms, with long, graceful plume-like leaves of exceeding beauty and grandeur, one variety of which produces the date of commerce (the Phoenix Dactylifera), this variety being distinguished by its unusual erect, rigid leaves of light ashy green color, while the larger growing variety, often called the ornamental date or Fern Palm (the Phoenix Canariensis), the noblest of all the Phoenix family, being one of the most majestic palms in cultivation, has large, graceful, recurved leaves and makes remarkably rapid growth, attaining 10 to 15 feet leaf growth and spread in a few years.

These Phoenix or Date Palms with their long, graceful, swaying leaves give a most charming effect to lawns, grounds, parks or avenues.

Prices of Washingtonia Filifera and Robusta, Phoenix Dactylifera and Canariensis Palms. Balled and Burlapped.

Diameter of trunk.	Approximate height.	Each	10	100
D—1 to 2-inch.	1 to 2 ft.	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$75.00
E—2 to 3-inch.	2 to 3 ft.	1.75	16.00	135.00
F—3 to 4-inch.	3 to 4 ft.	2.50	20.00	160.00
G—4 to 5-inch.	4 to 5 ft.	3.50	30.00	200.00
H—5 to 7-inch.	5 to 6 ft.	5.00	40.00	300.00
K—7 to 9-inch.	6 to 7 ft.	7.00	60.00	500.00
M—9 to 12-inch.	7 to 8 ft.	10.00	80.00	700.00
N—12 to 18-inch.	Very large.	15.00	140.00	1,000.00
P—18 to 24-inch.	Extra large.	20.00	180.00 up.	

Palms with tall trunks special quotations.

We have a limited amount of Phoenix Canariensis and Cocos Australis established in tubs at double the above prices.

DESCRIPTIONS OF FIELD GROWN PALMS.

Washingtonia Filifera—Leaves large, broad, deeply serrated, with many filaments, long erect leaf stems, sturdy trunks.

Washingtonia Robusta—Leaves large, deep green, not deeply serrated, short and somewhat recurved leaf stems, makes a compact head, leaves never turn yellow, tallest growing.

Phoenix Canariensis (the Canary Island Date Palm)—Large, graceful, recurved leaves, growth remarkably rapid, general appearance very dark green, beautiful stately trunks, admired by everyone.

Phoenix Dactylifera (Commercial Date Palm)—Leaves large, unusually erect, for fruiting requiring both male and female trees, sex being impossible to determine before bearing age.

Chamaerops Excelsa (the Wind Mill Palm)—Dwarf growing, very hardy fan palm, unique slender trunk covered with brown fiber at the base of leaf stems and always remaining on trunks.

Cocos Australis—Very graceful, with upright, recurved leaves, resembling the Phoenix or date palm leaves. Very desirable for bordering drives or for specimen planting. Much harder than Phoenix.

Sabal Palmetto Palm (Cabbage Palmetto)—Large fan leaf variety, native to southern coast sections. Perfectly hardy, standing temperatures nearly zero. Large specimens known as far north as Little Rock, Ark., growing outside.

Sago Palm (Cycas Revoluta)—Dwarf palm with very dark glossy green leaves. Good for house. Hardy outside. Sell by number of leaves. 2 to 3 leaves, 60c; 3 to 5 leaves, 80c; 5 to 8 leaves, \$1.50; 8 to 12 leaves, \$2.00; specimens, \$4.00 to \$10.00 each.

Shrubs or Flowering and Foliage Plants

Better effects can be secured from the planted shrubbery if a definite plan is decided upon before the order is made out. We offer a few general suggestions to assist you in obtaining handsome, attractive effects at no greater outlay than haphazard results would cost.

Borders of shrubbery can be well used to separate neighboring properties, or portions of farms or large estates. Then groups of trees and plants of assorted height and types of growth should be used in corners of grounds, the larger or taller ones in the backgrounds, leaving centers of grounds for lawns, flower beds, etc. Shrubs with colored foliage or flowers should be distributed among evergreens.

A most beautiful effect can be secured on small city lots by planting a continuous border of shrubbery along the sides of the house. Such kinds should be chosen as will not by their final height obstruct porches or windows. Evergreen, flowering and deciduous shrubs should be combined to present a compact appearance without crowding. Care should be used to select varieties whose tops will more or less grow together and which will present soft and pleasing lines at their tops and along the ground.

Beautiful effects are secured by bordering drives and walks. As a rule, we recommend borders for walks and drives only on the inside curves, except where decidedly formal effects are desired. Medium or tall shrubs, in masses, are often used with splendid effect to hide unsightly outhouses and other eyesores.

Evergreen Class

Prices of Evergreen, Flowering and Foliage Shrubs:

	Each	10	100
B— 8 to 12 inches Light.....	\$0.20	\$1.80	\$15.00
C— 12 to 18 inches Light.....	.25	2.25	20.00
D— 18 to 24 inches Small.....	.40	3.50	30.00
E— 2 to 3 feet Medium.....	.60	5.50	45.00
F— 3 to 4 feet Large.....	.85	6.00	50.00
G— 4 to 5 feet Specimen....	1.00	9.00	80.00
H— 5 to 7 feet Extra Specimen	1.50	12.00
Balled trees double price.			

JASMINUMS OR JASMINES

These are among the prettiest and most valuable of our southern evergreen shrubs.

Gracillimum (Graceful Jasmine)—A desirable shrub of half climbing habit.

Grandiflorum (Dwarf Star Jasmine)—Beautiful dwarf shrub for bordering walks and shrubbery beds. Blooms beautiful waxy white, star shaped. Very fragrant.

OLEANDER (Nerium)

The Oleander is well known and decidedly popular, attractive, and desirable throughout the South. Free flowering and a quick grower. We offer the following:

White, (N. grandiflorum). Single white flowers of good size in large clusters.

Pink, (N. splendens). Double, deep pink; very large, free bloomer, best for general planting.



Cape Jasmine

Abella Grandiflora—Glossy purplish leaves. Clusters of small pinkish blooms all summer.

Ebony—(Often called Black Ebony.) A handsome evergreen tree of slow growth, from South Texas. In time makes a large, spreading tree; foliage dark green; wood extremely hard and dark in color.

Bougainvillea (Japanese Paper Flower)—While usually classed as a vine, this will, if planted in large tubs or in the open and kept trimmed back, make a most attractive flowering shrub.

Cape Jasmine (Gardenia Florida)—The old favorite. Beautiful glossy green leaves with pure white, waxy, fragrant double flowers.

Eleagnus Longipes (Oleaster)—Handsome, shapely, silver-leaved shrub, with an ornamental reddish brown bark in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow; the bright yellow flowers appear in June on long stalks, the fruit is produced in the great abundance oval in shape and about one-half inch long; color deep orange red; very showy and attractive.

SHRUBS—Evergreen Class—Continued

Special Evergreen Class

The following special varieties are of great value for landscape and banking purposes, and we cannot too highly recommend them:

Price of special evergreen class:

	Each	10
1 to 1 1/2 ft., bushy, balled or pot grown.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
1 1/2 to 2 ft., bushy, balled or pot grown.....	1.25	11.00
2 to 2 1/2 ft., bushy, balled or pot grown.....	1.75	16.00
2 1/2 to 3 ft., heavy, balled or pot grown.....	2.25	20.00
3 ft. up, heavy, balled or pot grown.....	3.00 up.	

This class should be handled balled or pot grown, and are so priced, but by partly defoliating Ligustrums can be handled bare root at one-third less than above prices.

Ligustrum Compact Wax (Lucidum Wax Privet)—The most handsome privet we have. Its leaves are dark green and lustrous, very thick and waxy. Produces large heads of white flowers in spring, which are followed by black berries that remain all through the winter. It makes a fine specimen shrub, or can be used for a hedge. Hardy as far north as Baltimore. We have an extra fine stock of bushy plants, large enough for immediate effects.

We know of no evergreen equal to this for banking purposes.

Ligustrum Compact Wax Variegated (Lucidum Wax Variegated Privet)—Very similar to above, but leaves are beautifully mottled with a lighter shade of green and lemon yellow. Keeps its color perfectly at all times. Vigorous grower. Hardy.

Ligustrum Marginatum Aurium (Golden Leaf Privet)—A vigorous growing variety, with long leaves beautifully margined with yellow. This makes a fine effect in landscape grouping, gives color, and breaks the intense green-ness of other bankings. In winter the large bunches of purple berries combined with yellow foliage makes a striking effect.

Ligustrum Lucidum Nana.—Rapid grower. Leaves thick and medium or small pointed, dark green color. Makes handsome shrub, good for massing or for small shade trees if trained to standard.

Ligustrum Nepalense. Resembles the Japanese Privet, but smaller and of more compact growth, and leaves somewhat smaller. A desirable variety in every respect. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

Ligustrum Lucidum.—A beautiful form of privet. Leaves rather pointed, thick, and of a very dark shiny green. Large heads of white flowers in May, followed by black berries, which are retained throughout the winter. Very desirable for individual specimens in lawns, or banking or massing, with other shrubs, for landscape effect.

Ligustrum Macrophyllum.—An exceedingly rare and beautiful form of Ligustrum Japonica. Leaves of immense size and intense dark green color. A most distinct and attractive variety.



Oleander



Bougainvillea

Pittosporum Tobira.—A most beautiful spreading evergreen shrub, attaining a height of 6 to 12 feet. Very compact spreading growth. Can be trimmed to any shape desired. Dark glossy foliage. Small white bloom.

Dwarf Cape Jasmine (Gardenia Radicans)—Very compact and dainty, with miniature flowers of same texture and fragrance as Cape Jasmine. These plants do not grow tall, but spread out, and for this reason the breadth will be added to the height in measuring for above prices.

Hedge and Border Class

Amor River Privet (Ligustrum Amurense)—Most popular hedge plant in the south. Rich, dark green, evergreen foliage; compact growth; perfectly hardy; makes good hedge in one year.

California Privet (Ligustrum Ovalifolium)—Thick glossy green foliage; nearly evergreen. Good for hedge or ornamental shrub.

	Each	10	100	1000
D—18 to 24 inch, Medium, 1 yr.....	\$0.12	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$40.00
E—2 to 3 feet, Heavy, 1 yr....	.15	1.25	7.50	50.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Large, 2 yr....	.20	1.50	10.00	85.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Extra large, 2 yr.....	.25	1.75	14.00	

OTHER DESIRABLE HEDGE OR BORDER PLANTS.

Arborvitae Chinese, Camphor, Cherry Laurel, Bamboo, Eucalyptus, Oleander, Pampas Grass, Pittosporum, Althea, Crape Myrtle, Japan Bush Clover, Flowering Pomegranate and Spirea. See prices and descriptions under respective classes.

Cannas

We have among our cannas some of the newer sorts, and sell them in assorted groups only. \$1.00 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

Mexican Everblooming Tuberoses

A superior variety of Tuberose, giving abundance of bloom when other flowers are scarce. Waxy white, fragrant. Small blooming clumps, \$1.00 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

SHRUBS—Continued



Deutzia

Deciduous Class

Prices of Deciduous Shrubs except where noted:

	Each	10	100
C—12 to 18 inches Light.....	\$0.20	\$1.70	\$15.00
D—18 to 24 inches Small.....	.25	2.00	18.00
E—2 to 3 feet Medium.....	.30	2.50	20.00
F—3 to 4 feet Large.....	.40	3.00	35.00
G—4 to 5 feet Specimens.....	.50	4.50	40.00
H—5 to 7 feet Extra Specimens.....	1.00	8.50	75.00

Althea, Rose of Sharon—Most popular flowering shrub. In constant bloom all summer.

Boule de Feu (double light red).

Duchess de Brabant (double red).

Totus Alba (single pure white).

We also have several varieties in single and double whites, pinks and purples, assorted, which are very desirable for flowering hedges and borders.

CRAPE MYRTLE

(Lagerstroemia indica)—A well known hardy deciduous shrub or small tree. Will grow anywhere. Produces great clusters of flowers all summer. The lilac of the South. As a tree, either for planting in groups, avenues or single specimens, it is the most gorgeous and attractive flowering tree we offer. Crape Myrtle is especially desirable for planting in boundary borders, ornamental groups, screens and shrubbery groups around buildings. Can be kept trained into almost any shape or size tree desired. The Dwarf Crimson and White varieties are especially desirable for banking with conifers and other evergreen shrubbery, the bright crimson and white bloom making a striking contrast with the green.

Crimson—Strong upright grower; large regular formed flower clusters, bright crimson. Desirable for training into tree form.

Dwarf Crimson—A new variety especially desirable for banking against buildings along with evergreen shrubbery or planting in shrubbery groups, large compact flower clusters. Grows in compact bush form, profuse bloomer, dark crimson flowers. Difficult to grow into tree form. Small, 40c; medium 65c; bushy specimens, 85c.

Pink—Upright growth, large open flower clusters. One of the best and most profuse bloomers. Poor for tree form.

White—Medium growth; large open flower clusters. Clear pure white. Handsome as specimens on lawns, but its greatest value is for banking purposes along with the Dwarf Crimson variety among evergreens. Small, 40c; medium, 65c; bushy specimens, 85c.

Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince or Fire Bush)—Flowers very abundant, brilliant crimson scarlet. Fine for hedging.

Deutzia—Pride of Rochester.—Graceful shrub, producing sprays of bloom in early summer. Double white, with back of petals colored pink.

Elderberry (American)—Valuable in landscaping and massing; its large leaves, umbels of bloom and berries proving most attractive.

Indian Current or Coral Berry (Symphoricarpos Vulgaris)—Small compact bush for massing, red berries in fall and winter.

Pomegranate, Flowering (Punica)—One of the brightest and most popular flowering shrubs of the south. Double White and Double Red.

Rose Acacia—Attractive shrub, with acacia-like foliage and rosy pink blooms. Valuable material for landscape work.

Red Osier—Desirable shrub with red bark and delicate foliage. Clusters of white flowers, followed by waxy white berries. Should be more extensively planted.

Thunbergia Erecta—Desirable shrub with bright blue blooms.

Yellow Elder (Tecoma stans)—Handsome shrub, blooms continually during winter if seed pods are kept picked off.

SPIREA

Dainty, graceful flowering shrub, much used for hedges, borders, specimens or massing.

Douglas—Attains about 8 feet. Deep pink flowers in dense spikes.

Van Houtte—This is one of the most beautiful of the early spring flowering spireas and is quite hardy. Attains 6 feet. Flowers white.

Anthony Waterer—A bright crimson dwarf and dense in growth; blooms throughout the entire season. Price, 12-18 in., 40c; per 10, \$3.00.

SUMACH (Rhus)

Large shrub of striking appearance, with great showy foliage. Invaluable for landscape work. Smooth and fragrant varieties.

Aromatica (Fragrant Sumach)—A native variety, exhaling a strong odor. Flowers greenish white; leaves lobed.

Copallina (Dwarf Sumach)—Shining green foliage, changing to rich crimson in autumn; greenish yellow flowers in August.

Glabra (Smooth Sumach)—Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

Vine and Creeper Class

	Each	10
B-C—8 to 12 inches Small.....	\$0.25	\$2.00
D-E—12 to 24 inches Medium.....	.35	3.00
F-G—2 to 5 feet Large.....	.65	6.00

Bougainvillea—(Japanese Paper Flower)—Vigorous woody vine. Magenta colored blooms borne in profusion.

Bleeding Heart Vine—Waxy leaved climber, white blooms with bright red heart like centers.

Honeysuckle (Lonicera)—Golden Netted, Halls Japan and Trumpet varieties.

Ivy—The old historical waxy leaved English Ivy; the Boston Ivy, Ampelopsis Veitchii; and the Improved Virginia Creeper, Ampelopsis Englemanni.

Rosa de Montana—Rapid-growing vine, producing great sprays of exquisite bright pink blooms all summer and fall.

Wistaria—The ever-popular bardy vine for pergolas and porches. Long drooping clusters of fragrant purplish blooms.

JASMINES.

Several classes of our most desirable vines famous for their exquisitely fragrant yellow or white blooms.

Carolina Yellow Jasmine (Gelsemium sempervirens)—A very graceful, slender, rapid-growing, native evergreen vine with dark green leaves, yellow flowers produced in abundance in early spring. Most fragrant.

Graceful Jasmine (Jasminum gracillimum)—Beautiful pure white flowers borne in clusters, delightfully fragrant, splendid for arbors and porches.

TRUMPET VINES.

Old favorites, well known by all.

Golden Trumpet (Allamanda Hendersonii) clear yellow.

Hardy Orange Trumpet (Bignonia Radicans), Orange-red blooms.

Blue Trumpet (Bignonia Speciosa), large blue flowers.



Elegant Arb. Standard Red Cedar Pyramidal Arb. Red Cedar
Golden Arb. Dwarf. Golden Arb. Cedar Deodara

Coniferous Evergreens

Specimen evergreen trees, when properly placed, form beautiful additions to any grounds. Their most popular use is in connection with deciduous trees, helping to form compact shade in the summer and preserving spots of green throughout the entire winter and no grounds are complete without them. The most beautiful groupings can be made by carefully selecting such varieties as go well together. The new ideas in landscape planting have developed new uses for evergreens, until they now hold a prominent place.

NOTE—Experience teaches us that most Coniferous Evergreens to be successfully transplanted should be taken up with a ball of earth and securely burlapped.

Prices listed for this class are for trees balled and burlapped, except the Chinese are listed both bare-rooted and balled.

Arborvitae (Thuja Orientalis)

Elegant (Elegantissima)—Tall, slender, light green tipped with gold.

Pyramidal (Pyramidalis)—Tall, slender, pyramidal shape; pale green foliage.

Orientalis.—Upright, thrifty grower. Fine for screens, hedges and windbreaks, as well as specimen trees, which can be supplied in natural shape or sheared into beautiful compact forms. These are strong, thrifty growers and as desirable as most any arborvitae, and costing much less.

Prices, handled without balling, for hedges and windbreaks.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., not balled.....	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
3 to 4 ft., not balled.....	.70	6.50	60.00
4 to 5 ft., not balled.....	1.00	9.00	85.00
5 to 7 ft., not balled.....	1.30	12.50	110.00
Specimen.....	1.50 up.		

Prices, sizes for specimen planting, balled and burlapped:

	Each	10
2 to 2 ½ ft., balled and burlapped.....	\$.65	\$6.00
2 ½ to 3 ft., balled and burlapped.....	.80	7.00
3 to 4 ft., balled and burlapped.....	1.05	9.00
4 to 5 ft., balled and burlapped.....	1.50	13.50
5 to 6 ft., balled and burlapped.....	2.50	20.00
6 to 7 ft., balled and burlapped.....	4.00	35.00
7 to 8 ft., balled and burlapped.....	7.00	60.00
Specimen, balled and burlapped.....	8.00 up.	

Compact (Compacta)—Handsome, cone-shaped, compact grower. Foliage fine. Limbs or branches extending from the center as pages in an open book.

Rosedale (Rosedale)—Dark bluish green. Fine plume-like foliage. Growth dense. Compact form. Used as individual specimens or for color and effect in landscape bankings or groups.

Golden (Semper Aurescens)—This is one of the finest golden varieties, always retaining its beautiful golden color. Good grower; upright cone-shape. Graceful and rich in appearance. Good to put color in banking.

Prices, balled and burlapped only:

	Each	10
1 ½ to 2 ft., balled and burlapped.....	\$.90	\$8.00
2 to 2 ½ ft., balled and burlapped.....	1.00	9.00
2 ½ to 3 ft., balled and burlapped.....	1.50	13.00
3 to 3 ½ ft., balled and burlapped.....	2.25	20.00
3 ½ to 4 ft., balled and burlapped.....	3.75	32.50
4 ft., up, balled and burlapped.....	5.00 up.	

Shaped Orientals.—We have sheared these several years into various compact forms. Various specimen groups or pairs can be selected. Excellent for balling and putting in tubs for decorative purposes, for setting on porches or sidewalks. Good for formal landscape effect, where trimmed Bay trees are used. Mostly shaped in pyramidal forms.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., selected specimens.....	\$2.00	\$18.00
4 to 5 ft., selected specimens.....	3.50	30.00
5 to 6 ft., selected specimens.....	5.00	45.00
6 ft. up, selected specimens.....	8.00 up.	

Dwarf Golden (Aurea Nana)—Finest arborvitae, of dwarf habit. Compact and bushy; rich golden tipped foliage.

	Each	
3 to 3 ½ ft., balled and burlapped.....	\$3.50	
3 ½ to 4 ft., balled and burlapped.....	5.00	
4 to 4 ½ ft., balled and burlapped.....	7.50	
4 ½ to 5 ft., balled and burlapped.....	10.00	

Red Cedar (Juniperus Virginiana)—Sturdy, thrifty growing Cedar. Well adapted throughout the south. Good for shade and ornamental purposes.

Japanese Cedar (Cryptomeria Japonica)—Native to the mountains of Japan. Beautiful and majestic shade tree. Tall and graceful.

	Each	10
2 to 2 ½ ft., balled and burlapped.....	\$.80	\$7.00
2 ½ to 3 ft., balled and burlapped.....	1.00	9.00
3 to 4 ft., balled and burlapped.....	1.50	13.00
4 to 5 ft., balled and burlapped.....	2.00	16.00
5 to 7 ft., balled and burlapped.....	3.50	32.00

Cedar Deodara.—Sometimes called Hymalayan Cedar. A stately tree of great beauty; foliage attractive bluish green. Young foliage comes on tips of small branchlets, having the appearance of tufts of blue feathers. One of the finest ornamental evergreens of the south, for specimen planting or for grouping.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., balled and burlapped.....	\$1.75	\$16.00
3 to 4 ft., balled and burlapped.....	2.50	24.00
4 to 5 ft., balled and burlapped.....	4.00	36.00

Shade Trees

While shade around southern homes is essential, care should be taken in planting shade trees to leave open wide spaces for the admission of breezes and for lawns. Planted in groups, they present a far handsomer appearance than when set in a row, and these open spaces between groups may be arranged to permit view and allow free circulation of air.

Trees should be planted close enough together for the tops to interlock, but not so near that they will distort each other. By grouping evergreen and deciduous trees that will attain various heights and different shaped heads, the planter secures an artistic and soft skyline, besides enjoying a more dense shade during the summer and openness and light during the winter. There is no method by which you can add to the value of your trees, and the amount of increased value will depend not so much free to write us for our advice; we are always glad to suggest proper selection to our customers.

Evergreen Ash (*Fraxinus Rio Grande*)—A rapid growing Ash, which in the Rio Grande Valley and along the Gulf Coast retains its leaves practically all year. It defoliates only with extreme freezing weather, and then soon comes out with new foliage. This is where it gets the "Evergreen" of its name. When once established it endures drouth and extremes of temperature, and always retains its graceful glossy green appearance. It is safe to plant close to the Coast, where there are occasional salt water inundations and salt spray. Should be planted extensively throughout the Gulf States, and promises to be one of the best high growing shade trees for our Gulf Coast town and city street plantings, and for shade around our southern homes.

Price, bare root:	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$.70	\$6.50	\$60.00
5 to 7 ft., partly branched.....	1.00	9.00	85.00
7 to 9 ft., branched.....	1.40	12.50	115.00
8 to 10 ft., well branched heads.....	2.50	20.00	

Price, balled and burlapped:	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.50	\$14.00	\$125.00
5 to 7 ft., partly branched.....	2.25	20.00	175.00
7 to 9 ft., branched.....	3.00	26.00	225.00
8 to 10 ft., well branched heads.....	4.00	35.00	300.00

Camphor (*Cinnamomum Camphora*)—This tree ranks first as a shade tree for the lawn, and as an avenue or street tree. Also as a windbreak or hedge for screening off unsightly or objectionable buildings, streets, etc. It can also be sheared and used as a hedge. Holds form well. Has a dense green foliage, and grows to majestic form, size and appearance in a few years.

As a shade tree the Camphor will attain a height of from 60 to 80 feet, with a wide spread. Trees for this purpose should be trimmed to standards, not allowing the branches to come out less than 5 feet from the ground.

As specimen lawn trees, where they are planted as individual specimens and the tops are pruned back occasionally, they will naturally take a dense, bushy form.

As a windbreak or screen they are quick growing and effective, when planted close together and not pruned. Small trees should be planted 20 inches apart; if larger size heavy bushy trees are planted they can be put in from 4 to 6 feet apart. For quick effect they should be planted closer.

As a hedge when planted to be trained, there is nothing that will be more beautiful or make a better all-year-round hedge than the Camphor. When small plants are used they can be planted from 10 to 12 inches apart; if heavy bushy trees are used, by planting them from 18 to 30 inches apart, according to the size of tree planted, they will make a very satisfactory hedge the first season. They can be trimmed fully as close as Privet hedges.

There are few sights more beautiful than Camphor in spring, with the wine and golden tones of the new leaves standing out against the dark green background of the matured foliage.

Camphor for Commercial Planting is productive of Gum Camphor. Nowhere in the world does this tree grow with greater luxuriance than along the Gulf Coast. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has for several years been conducting experiments, looking to the establishment of the Camphor Gum industry in the south. In Florida there have been over 3,000 acres planted to Camphor trees for this purpose. Up until now the supply and output of Camphor Gum has been controlled by the Japanese government. For commercial planting the trees are set from 4 to 8 feet apart in rows which are from 12 to 15 feet apart. As the leaves and small branches are what produce the greatest quantity of Camphor Gum, these rows are sheared several times each year with long mowing machine blades set at an angle of 45 degrees, thus keeping the rows or long hedges cut in an inverted "V" shape. These leaves and small branches are then gathered by machinery and distilled by a simple process, producing Camphor Gum in paying quantities.

Wild Peach, Cherry Laurel, or Wild Olive.—A beautiful dark green, glossy leaved evergreen tree, with strikingly clean appearance, which can be trained to any desired shape; naturally grows compact. Can be used for shade trees, windbreaks, borders or hedges. In every way as good as the Camphor tree described above. Can also be planted a great deal farther north, and is known to do well in Tennessee.

Ligustrum Japonica (Japanese Privet).—For a quick-growing, broad leaved, evergreen tree, especially in arid climates and where there is excessive lime and alkali in the soil, the Ligustrum Japonica fills a place no other shade tree does. As a shade tree, for specimens, or for borders or banking around buildings or in landscape effects this cannot be surpassed by any other tree or shrub. It is becoming one of the most generally used trees for this purpose. Can be used wherever Camphor can, as described above, and adapts itself to much larger territory. Tree a sturdy, upright grower, with large thick, glossy, elongated, curved leaves. White flowers in spring, followed by clusters of black berries.

We have a splendid lot of all three of these, they have been transplanted and several times cut back, are very bushy and well rooted. If ordered dug bare root they should be severely pruned, practically back to the trunk or stub. If ordered balled and burlapped they can be handled by having only a little of the top growth removed. Can supply these in car lots.

CAMPHOR, WILD PEACH, LIGUSTRUM JAPONICA.

"Standard" means trimmed to tree form.

Apply for prices on selected specimen plants not listed.

Price, bare root:

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., heavy bushy.....	\$.30	\$2.50	\$22.50
3 to 4 ft., standard.....	.30	2.50	22.50
3 to 4 ft., heavy bushy.....	.50	4.50	40.00
4 to 5 ft., standard.....	.50	4.50	40.00
4 to 5 ft., heavy bushy.....	1.00	7.50	65.00
5 to 6 ft., standard.....	1.00	7.50	65.00
5 to 6 ft., heavy bushy.....	1.25	10.00	85.00
6 to 8 ft., standard or heavy bushy...	2.00	15.00	125.00
8 to 10 ft., standard or heavy bushy..	3.00	25.00	200.00

Price, balled and burlapped:

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., heavy bushy.....	\$.80	\$7.00	\$65.00
3 to 4 ft., standard.....	.80	7.00	65.00
3 to 4 ft., heavy bushy.....	1.50	13.00	120.00
4 to 5 ft., standard.....	1.50	13.00	120.00
4 to 5 ft., heavy bushy.....	2.00	17.50	150.00
5 to 6 ft., standard.....	2.00	17.50	150.00
5 to 6 ft., heavy bushy.....	2.50	20.00	175.00
6 to 8 ft., standard or heavy bushy...	4.00	35.00	275.00
8 to 10 ft., standard or heavy bushy..	5.00	40.00	

Eucalyptus—Australian Gum Tree.—The most rapid growing timber tree. Adapted for commercial and ornamental plantings. We have tested many varieties, and selected a few of the most hardy for the Gulf Coast country.

Small pot plants, 25 cents each, \$20.00 per 100; large balled trees for street planting, \$2.00 each.

Holly (*Ilex Opaca*)—Native, well-known American tree. Branches much in demand for Christmas decoration. Bears scarlet berries in winter. Evergreen. Leaves shiny green, with thorny points.

Magnolia Grandiflora.—The queen of flowering, broad-leaved evergreen trees. Immense size. Well known throughout the south. Always beautiful from small trees. Extremely large, pure white flowers.

Wild Bay or Sweet Bay.—A handsome and desirable broad, glossy-leaved evergreen tree. Well known throughout the south. Leaves dried and largely used for culinary purposes.

HOLLY, MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA AND WILD BAY.

Price, balled and burlapped:

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$.90	\$7.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.25	10.00
4 to 5 ft.....	1.50	12.50
5 to 7 ft.....	2.50	20.00
7 feet up.....	3.00 up.	

Live Oak.—Best and most popular southern shade tree. Nursery grown trees give best results.

Water Oak.—One of the best southern oaks. Very thrifty. Nearly evergreen.

Pin Oak.—Well known throughout the south. Makes a very quick-growing well-shaped shade tree.

WATER OAK, LIVE OAK, PIN OAK.

Price, balled and burlapped:

	Each	10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
5 to 6 feet.....	2.00	17.50
6 to 8 feet.....	2.75	25.00
8 to 10 feet.....	3.25	30.00
8 feet up.....	4.00 up.	

We recommend handling oaks balled and burlapped, but if desired bare root we can supply them at half this price.

Catalpa Bungii.—This tree is formed by grafting this variety onto the Speciosa high, so that it forms a head from 6 to 8 feet from the ground. The Bungii naturally makes an umbrella-shaped head, and is desirable where a tall tree is not wanted.

Price, Catalpa Bungii:

	Each	10
5 to 7 ft., branched heads.....	\$.85	\$7.00
7 to 8 ft., branched heads.....	1.50	14.00
8 to 10 ft., branched heads.....	2.50	22.00
Very heavy.....	3.00 up.	



View in Grounds Showing Effective Results from Trees in Our List

SHADE TREES—Continued

Teas Weeping Mulberry.—This makes a very attractive yard tree, and when kept trimmed gives a fine effect. They are grown by grafting high on the Silkworm Mulberry stock, which forms the trunk.

Price, Teas Weeping Mulberry:

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft., shaped heads.....	\$.85	\$8.00
6 to 7 ft., shaped heads.....	1.10	9.00
7 to 8 ft., shaped heads.....	1.50	14.00

Deciduous Class

The following well known deciduous shade trees should be used more or less in all plantings. Most of them are rapid growers. Some attain great size; others, which do not make such large trees, are more desirable where space is limited. The remarks following each will give a good idea of their best uses.

Prices of deciduous shade trees:

	Each	10	100
E—2 to 3 feet, Light.....	\$0.25	\$2.20	\$18.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Small.....	.35	3.00	25.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Medium.....	.45	4.00	35.00
H—5 to 7 feet, Large.....	.60	5.00	45.00
K—7 to 9 feet, Extra Large.....	.75	6.00	55.00
M—9 to 12 feet, Specimen.....	1.00	8.50	75.00

Selected specimens—ask for prices.

Ash (Green)—Sturdy, upright, symmetrical, well rounded heads.

Ash (American White)—Large, symmetrical, spreading tree.

Box Elder—Popular small tree suitable for planting thickly.

Catalpa Speciosa—Tall, quick growing tree. Handsome when in bloom in spring.

Dogwood (Flowering)—Sturdy, small tree. Strikingly beautiful when in bloom in early spring. Large white flowers.

Japanese Varnish—Green trunk, smooth, satiny, as if varnished. Large leaves. Rapid grower.

Maple (Scarlet)—A fine maple for the south. Symmetrical. Vigorous.

Maple (Sugar) T.—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranked among the very best, both for lawn and avenue.

Plum (Purple Leaf) (Prunus Pissardi)—Foliage bright crimson-purple. Striking.

Poplar (Tulip)—Fine, tall growing, park or avenue tree.

Red Bud—Fine small growing tree producing abundance of reddish purple flowers in spring before the leaves appear.

Soap Tree—Handsome small tree. Fruit has properties of fine toilet soap.

Sycamore—Well known avenue and shade tree. One of the best.

Tallow Tree or Chinese Tallow—Quick growing, small tree. Handsome foliage lasting through a long season.

Texas Umbrella—The well known umbrella-shaped China tree. Planted everywhere in the South.

Weeping Willow—The old favorite.

Bamboo, Grasses and Miscellaneous Class

These not only make fine specimens on lawns but are most serviceable and satisfactory for screens, windbreaks or boundary hedges. Positively all are non-suckering.

Prices of Bamboo, Grasses and Japan Bush Clover:

	Each	10
Small clumps, 4 to 6 canes.....	\$0.30	\$2.50
Medium clumps, 6 to 12 canes.....	.35	3.00
Large clumps, 12 to 20 canes.....	.50	4.00

Extra large specimen clumps at \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Bamboo Varieties: Argentea.—Very tall-growing, attractive and striking; **Falcata**, small leaves, desirable where small-growing species is preferred. **Arundinaria Metake**, very large leaves, not very tall-growing; **Verticillata**, much like the Argentea but canes are striped.

Japan Bush Clover (Lespedeza)—A very fine variety of the sweet clover family. Good grower, blossoms profuse and very aromatic. Leguminous and enriching to soil. Grows very rapidly. Fine for screens, hedges or specimens. Almost constantly in bloom.

White and reddish-purple colors.

Eulalia Grasses.—Ornamental light grass 4 to 5 feet tall. **Univittata**, solid dark green leaves; **Variegata**, stripes lengthwise of leaves; **Zebrina**, light stripes crosswise of leaves.

Lemon Grass.—Rather lower growing. Dark green.

Pampas Grass.—8 to 12 feet high, topped with beautiful silvery-white plumes. Finest of all plumed grasses, evergreen.

Century Plant (Agave)—A splendid lawn ornamental. **Dark Green, Blue Leaved and Variegated.** All same price. Size B, 25c; C, 35c; D, 50c; E, 75c.

Spanish Bayonet (Yucca)—Upright grower with stiff pointed leaves, topped with clusters of bell-shaped white blossoms. Size B, 25c; C, 35c; D, 75c. Variegated species of same, very ornamental; size B, 35c; C, 50c; D, 75c.

Spineless Cactus.—A unique and attractive plant of great value as stock food. Wonderful crops when fertilized with potash and alkali. Slabs or large leaf cuttings, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Citrus Fruits



Texas has two distinct Citrus growing sections, one of which may be called the "Humid" and the other the "Semi-arid." The Humid territory would be that territory north and east of Corpus Christi and Louisiana, from 40 to 60 miles back from the coast, and citrus trees in this territory should be budded on the Citrus Trifoliata root. The Semi-arid territory would include the territory south and west of Corpus Christi, which requires a different root to bud on (the Sour Orange Root) and is better adapted to growing certain varieties of Grapefruit and ordinary Round Florida and California Oranges and Tangerine Oranges.

No.		Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1	3/16—5/16 about 1/2 branched	\$.40	\$3.50	\$32.00	\$300.00
2	5/16—3/8 " 2/3 "	.45	4.00	37.00	350.00
3	3/8 —1/2 " 3/4 "	.55	5.00	47.00	450.09
4	1/2 —5/8 " 4/5 "	.65	6.00	57.00	550.00
5	5/8 —3/4 " 5/7 "	.75	7.00	67.00	650.00
6	3/4 —1 " bearing	1.10	9.50	85.00	
7	1 up "	1.50	12.50	110.00	

PRUNING CITRUS.

Bare rooted citrus trees will be cut back, 30% to 40% of the top growth being removed before digging, unless especially requested to the contrary. The combined growth of branches is included in TOP GROWTH, shown as size of trees in price schedule. Caliper of trees taken 1 1/2 to 2 inches above bud.

Special Note.—Our stock of Citrus trees is mostly stake trained to straight stems, but is well branched at 10 to 18 inches above bud. It is choice heavy stock throughout.

✓ Satsuma Orange

The great early market orange for the coast sections of Louisiana and Texas. The Satsuma has all of the good qualities of the best California or Florida oranges, and in addition it begins bearing very young and is the best prolific of all varieties, and sells at the highest prices.

Satsuma is the Hardest Orange Known.—There is no risk in growing Satsumas on Citrus Trifoliata along the Gulf Coast. You need never lose a crop; fruit is shipped before danger of freeze and the chance of losing trees is not great. This orange begins bearing the second year after planting and becomes a profitable crop the third year thereafter.

The ideal orange to eat. The loose, tender rind or skin, and the loosely adhering segments, enable one to remove the rind and separate the segments or plugs and eat the fruit without the aid of a knife, and without soiling the fingers; an orange that may easily be eaten out of hand while walking along the street, riding in street cars, on ferries, etc. It is also an ideal orange for banquets and informal receptions, as they can be served whole and eaten with more comfort and in a more dignified and cleanly

manner than any fruit grown. Fruit medium size, flattened, color deep orange, flesh fine grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious, with a peculiar agreeable flavor found in no other orange; entirely seedless. Tree entirely thornless.

Root Stocks on which to bud Satsuma Oranges.—It is important to select the stock or roots Citrus trees are budded on in order to meet the requirements of the soil, climate, and variety.

The Satsuma Orange does not do well on any other root except the CITRUS TRIFOLIATA and this stock does not thrive on the alluvial irrigated lands of extreme South Texas and Northern Mexico. We therefor bud the Satsuma only on Citrus Trifoliata roots.

Kumquats

You will appreciate the value of the Kumquat only when you have had the privilege of enjoying a liberal portion of Kumquat preserves, Kumquat marmalade, or Kumquat jelly, served with hot biscuit—a food fit for the gods. Trees are enormous bearers and never miss a crop. Has good market value. Largely used for table decoration.

PRICES OF KUMQUAT TREES.

(On Citrus Trifoliata stock, for Southeast Texas and Louisiana; on Sour Orange stock for Rio Grande Valley section.)

Approximate top growth.	Each	10	100
C—1 to 1 1/2 ft., light.....	\$.45	\$3.50	\$30.00
D—1 1/2 to 2 ft., small.....	.55	4.50	40.00

✓ **Marumi.**—Quite small but a very prolific bearer. The spiciest and most pleasant flavored variety. Unexcelled for seasoning preserves, pickles, jellies, and culinary products.

✓ **Nagami.**—Very large, deep golden yellow, a wonderful bearer, ripens in November, but holds its fruit all winter. Oval-oblong, rich, vinous and spicy. Excellent for preserves.

✓ **Nelwa.**—A new variety recently introduced; fruit large, round; golden yellow; rind sweet; pulp juicy, sprightly and fine flavor; the best of the Kumquat family.

Our Stock is Healthy, Vigorous and the Very Best--The Best Always Grows

Pecans

Each year's progress in the growing of budded or grafted Pecans throughout the cotton belt section of the South is proving more conclusively that Pecan growing is sure and profitable. As the industry progresses, new lights and new facts are being brought out, both as to varieties, yield, methods of planting, and cultivation.

From 2 to 4 pounds per tree, 6 years from planting, with a gradual average increase up to 25 to 30 pounds the tenth year is a fair average of the production of the well-tended groves throughout the South. Many trees are yielding far in excess of this, but believe the foregoing to be a fair average.

Pecan growing as an industry has become thoroughly established. The great future of the industry, as we see it, lies in the farmer and fruit grower who plants from a few trees around his home, farm buildings, along his avenues and roadsides, up to five or ten acres. Trees planted under these conditions will be given good care and will unquestionably yield the owner more liberal revenue in the course of eight to ten years than any other purpose to which he can put the ground, and as we are recommending the planting 50 to 60 feet apart, there is opportunity to use the space between the trees for farm crops until the Pecans are in profitable bearing.

LIVE AND WIN.

Pecan growing, as compared with life insurance. An amount equal to the annual premium on a \$5,000.00 life insurance policy invested in planting Pecan trees for five successive years will, at the end of fifteen years, earn annually an amount equal to the face of the policy—and continually increase. You don't have to die to reap the reward. You can live and enjoy it. Your widow, your children, and your children's children can enjoy the annual income after you have passed away.

LOCATION AND SOIL.

The Pecan thrives over a coastal belt ranging from 200 to 250 miles wide, extending from the Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande, and along the river bottoms of the Mississippi and tributaries north to Illinois, the greatest possibilities of development being within 100 miles of the coast, centering in North Florida, Southern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, where the quickest returns and finest quality of nuts are produced. Land adapted may be selected by choosing good, well-drained farm land. The better farm crops the land will produce, the better Pecan grove you can grow on it.

CULTURAL NOTES.

Plant trees 50 to 60 feet apart, not closer. Land should be well-drained, well-broken, and in good state of cultivation. Plant as per instructions sent with each order. Cultivate often throughout the first season. Two-thirds to three-fourths of the land in a Pecan grove may be planted with ordinary farm crops. No crops should be allowed to grow closer than from six to eight feet from the tree. Fertilize trees in March or early April. Do as little pruning as possible aside from training the tree into a shapely head. Branch from three to four feet from the ground, with a main upright leader.

Future cultivation should consist of a thorough plowing in February or March with frequent shallow cultivations until May, when the ground around the trees should be planted with the Iron or Brabham cowpeas, or beggarweed. Don't expect much growth the first year.

Five Recommended Best Varieties of Pecans

In summing up a lengthy talk before the National Nut Growers Association, at Houston, Texas, in November, 1913, when he described and discussed the relative merits of all existing, important, named varieties of pecans (about 100), Prof. C. A. Reed of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., possibly the world's greatest living authority on nuts, pronounced the **Bradley**, **Curtis**, **President**, **Schley** and **Stuart**, "the five really first class nuts."

Prices of the five recognized best pecans and other standard sorts:

	Each	10	100	1,000
D—1½ to 2 ft., Small.....	\$0.65	\$5.60	\$45.00	\$380.00
E—2 to 3 ft., Light.....	.70	6.50	50.00	420.00
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium.....	.80	7.50	60.00	500.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard.....	1.00	9.00	70.00	600.00
H—5 to 7 ft., Large.....	1.25	11.50	85.00	800.00
K—7 to 9 ft., Extra Large....	1.75	15.00	120.00	1,100.00
M—9 to 12 ft., Special.....	4.00	35.00	250.00	

Alley—Symmetrical, strong grower and prolific; nuts medium size; cracking quality good; shells medium to thin; plump kernel, well flavored.

Bradley—Cracking quality excellent; kernel plump. Always takes first prize at fairs on account of richness of meat. Tree of limber growth withstanding gales without shedding nuts or breaking limbs. Comes into bearing younger and more prolific than most other varieties.



Gathering Pecans

✓ **Curtis**—Tree vigorous. Open growth. Bears at early age. Thin shell; cracking quality exceptionally good; plump kernel of rich quality. While nut is smaller than other varieties listed it makes up in quantity and in cracking tests they crack more weight in meats per pound of nuts than other varieties.

✓ **Delmas**—Size large; plump kernel; quality good; vigorous grower.

✓ **Daisy**—Texas origin. Rapid grower; productive; size medium; shell moderately thin.

✓ **Frotcher**—One of the oldest varieties. Kernel large and easily removed.

✓ **Moneymaker**—Combines early maturity and heavy productivity. Good grower; excellent for avenue planting.

✓ **Nelson**—Very large attractive nut, borne in clusters. Good flavor.

✓ **Pabst**—Sturdy, thrifty grower; productive; nuts large; one of the best eating nuts.

✓ **President**—Parent tree began bearing at six years after planting and has increased annually. This nut probably embraces more of the characteristics of a perfect nut than any other standard variety. Oblong nut, slightly compressed, with sharply pointed base; light yellowish brown, large size; kernel long and plump; golden yellow; bright and attractive; texture fine; quality extremely good.

✓ **Stuart**—Attractive symmetrical growth; very regular bearer; uniform size and shape; large and plump; well filled; shell of medium thickness.

✓ **Schley**—One of the best known of all varieties. Thrifty, strong, symmetrical growth; kernel plump. The Schley has no superior in quality, richness of flavor or appearance.

✓ **Success**—Size large to very large; shell moderately thin; kernel usually plump; quality rich; flavor good.

✓ **Teche**—Bears very young; medium size, good quality; a profitable, practical variety.

✓ **Van Deman**—One of the most attractive in appearance. Very rich and well flavored. Medium to large, elongated.

New Special Variety Big "Z" Pecan

We are the exclusive propagators of the Big Z Pecan, which promises to be the peer of all varieties. Originated by Mr. Zink in Southern Mississippi. The Big Z has in the past borne one-third more nuts than any of the old standard varieties in the same grove. The tree is a strong, upright grower, and has large luxuriant foliage. It is the only large nut we have observed which fills regularly. The size averages 38 to 40 to the pound. Shell thin, partitions thin, appearance fine, kernel rich, yellow, crisp, and of fine flavor. Best cracking qualities of any large nut.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.70	\$16.00	\$140.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.80	17.00	150.00
4 to 5 ft.....	2.00	19.00	160.00
5 to 6 ft.....	2.25	20.00	175.00
6 to 8 ft.....	3.00	25.00	200.00

Japanese Walnut

Better adapted to and more productive in the south than any other kind of walnuts. An ornament to any grounds.

✓ **Cordeformis**—Heart shaped, and **Sieboldiana**, egg shaped. Small trees, 20c each, \$1.70 per 10; medium, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; large 4 to 5 foot trees, 70c each; \$6.50 per 10.



Peach Harvest During May, June and July.

Peaches

THE LEADING FRUIT OF THE SOUTH. Viewed from either the standpoint of the commercial orchardist, the farmer or for the home, the peach ranks first. If the right varieties are selected for the locality it succeeds over wider range of territory and soil conditions than any other fruit. As a market fruit for either local or for distant markets it surpasses almost all other fruits in popularity and quantity consumed.

HOME AND LOCAL MARKETS. Every farmer and every home owner with space for a few trees should first plant for the home, and if space will permit, enough for local markets. No fruit is more healthful, no fruit will afford so much pleasure and profit for a small outlay. A few dozen trees will not only provide all the fruit the family can consume, but enough to sell to neighbors and townspeople, to buy all of the sugar and pay the expenses of canning enough fruit to keep the table supplied the year round. The canning and preserving of peaches with one of the small home canning outfits now on the market is simple and easy.

PEACHES ON PEACH ROOT.

We grow our Peaches on high, cut-over pine lands, with good clay subsoil, on native seedling roots, making our trees especially adapted to the southern coast soils. We also have selected special varieties, as grouped below.

Prices Peach on Peach Root:

	Each	10	100
E—2 to 3 ft. Small.....	\$.18	\$1.50	\$11.00
F—3 to 4 ft. Medium.....	.22	1.80	14.00
G—4 to 5 ft. Large.....	.30	2.40	20.00
H—5 to 7 ft. Extra large.....	.40	3.50	28.00

Many buyers do not know what Peaches to select from the long list usually offered by nurserymen, in order to get best results.

We can supply you with any quantity of any variety selected from these long lists, by writing us, giving the variety, grade, and quantity needed.

GROUPS ESPECIALLY SELECTED

for certain sections. In each group there are early, medium, and late varieties, and both freestone and clingstone.

STRAIN OF SWEET, HONEY CLASS PEACHES.

Ripening from May until August, which will most seasons produce full crops along the coast.

✓ **Jewell.**—Medium size, roundish oblong, small point, light yellow, juicy, freestone, May 15th to 30th.

✓ **Waldo.**—Medium size, roundish oblong, yellowish red, fine grained, juicy, excellent quality, freestone, June 1st to 15th.

✓ **Honey.**—Medium size, recurved point, fine quality, freestone, June 10th to 20th.

✓ **Pallas.**—Medium size to large, yellow washed with red, fine grained, excellent flavor, freestone, June 15th to 25th.

✓ **Imperial.**—Very large, oblong, whitish yellow washed with red, flesh rich and juicy, sweet, freestone, later in July.

STRAIN OF SUB-ACID PEACHES.

Ripening from early to late, adapted to coast sections.

✓ **Howard.**—Very early, creamy white, large, juicy, semi-cling, May 5th to 15th.

✓ **Mamie Ross.**—Large, flesh white, tender, juicy and rich with good flavor, cling, June 1st.

✓ **Griffing's No. 4.**—Yellow summer cling, medium size, fine flavor, small pit, sub-acid. June 25th to July.

✓ **Cabler's Indian.**—(The old style Indian peach). Medium size, color red, flesh red with purple veins, rich acid, cling, July 15th.

✓ **Onderdonk.**—Large, yellow, south Texas origin, freestone, last of July.

✓ **Power's September.**—Florida native seedling, quality good, freestone, matures September.

✓ **Gibbon's October.**—Medium size, fair quality, native seedling of north Florida, white tinged with red, freestone, October.

A FEW WELL SELECTED FAVORITE PEACHES THAT HAVE MADE THE SOUTH FAMOUS FOR PEACH GROWING.

Every one should plant these, especially on clay lands situated away from the Gulf coast.

✓ **Mayflower.**—Large, lightly colored, good quality, semi-cling, ripens early May.

✓ **Greensboro.**—Large, good quality, bright red, flesh white and juicy, semi-cling, June 1st.

✓ **Arp Beauty.**—Medium oblong, yellow with bluish tints, flesh yellowish, freestone, June 1st to 10th.

✓ **Carman.**—Large, oval, creamy white, juicy, fine flavor, freestone, June 15th to July.

✓ **Belle of Georgia.**—Large, showy, clear cream tinted red, freestone, July 1st to 15th.

✓ **Elberta.**—Very large, rich yellow with red cheeks, meat yellow, good shipper, splendid for preserving, freestone, July.

✓ **Heath Cling.**—Large, oval, white with red cheek, flesh white, firm, clingstone, August.

Webster, Tex., Feb. 2, 1917.

Gentlemen—The roses, etc., arrived promptly by express, well packed, and we were more than pleased with them. They were all large and healthy and better than we expected. The large and small palms purchased from you last year were all fine specimens—all growing fast and strong. You will receive more orders from us and from our neighbors. Yours very truly,

F. L. DRINKWATER.

Pears

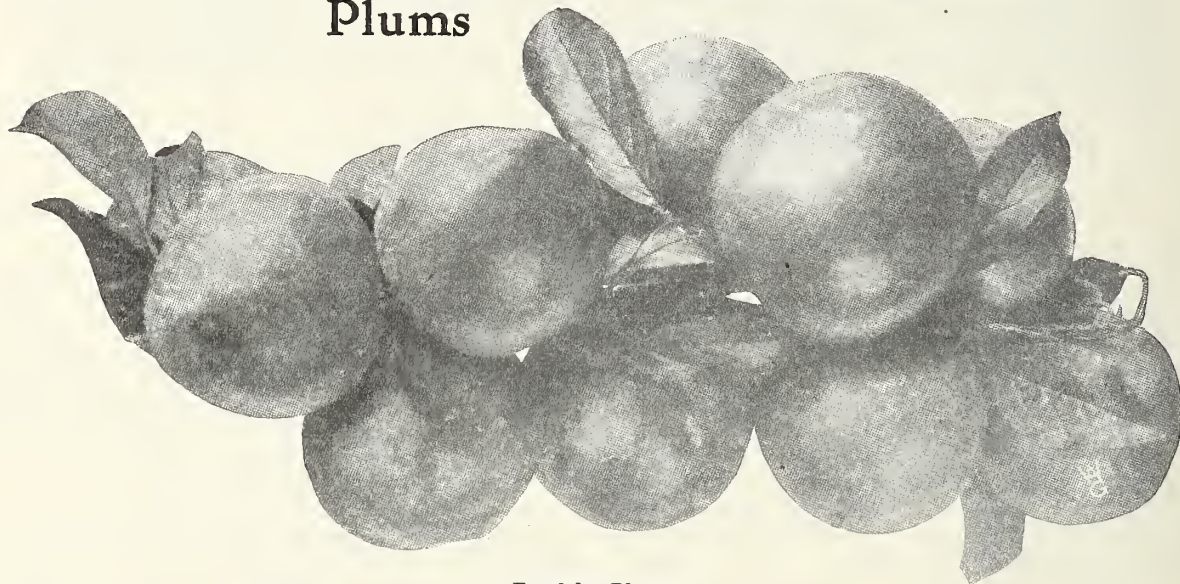
With the blight-proof varieties now offered, everyone can have producing pear trees. Older standard varieties can also be made to succeed where great care is taken to keep blight cut out.

Dixie—Our New Special Variety, is a wonder. It is blight-proof, good quality, heavy bearer, nearly round like an apple, desirable for door yards or orchards. Small size, 30c each, \$2.50 per 10; standard size, 40c each, \$3.50 per ten; large trees, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Prices of Standard Varieties of Pears.

	Each	10	100
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard.....	.40	3.50	30.00
H—5 to 7 ft., Large.....	.50	4.00	35.00
K—6 to 8 ft., Heavy branched.....	.65	6.00	

Plums



Excelsior Plums

Every year thousands of crates of plums are shipped from California, Colorado and other states into the southern states, even to the small towns and country stores and sold at big prices. These plums are grown on land valued much higher than our southern land, and which is irrigated at a cost of \$6 to \$10 per acre. Regardless of the land valuation, high cost of production and express charges on a two thousand mile shipment, the fruit is grown and sold at a large profit. The lands of the southern states will grow as large crops of plums and at as low production cost as any part of the world.

A commercial plum orchard offers today one of the greatest inducements to the man who wants to engage in pleasant and highly profitable farming. The plum is another of our fruits which is easy to grow, bears young, and crops regularly.

Our plum trees are of choice varieties, the best for Southern planters. They are grown on new, cut-over pine land and are absolutely free from disease of every character.

PLANT PLUMS IN POULTRY YARD.

The clean packed ground and high percentage of nitrogen in the chicken manure seem to be just what the trees require. The trees give right amount of shade during summer and admit sunlight during winter.

Prices of Standard Varieties:

	Each	10	100
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$18.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard.....	.35	3.00	25.00
H—5 to 7 ft., Large.....	.45	4.00	30.00

DESCRIPTION OF STANDARD PLUMS.

Abundance—Medium to large, round, pointed; greenish-yellow. Sub-acid, slight apricot flavor. Rich and good.

Burbank—Very large; clear rich red, showing yellow dots. Flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty.

America—Very large, crimson, white bloom; excellent, very prolific.

Excelsior—Remarkably strong grower, fruit medium to large size; reddish purple; flesh firm, yellowish. A most valuable Southern plum. A cross between the large Japanese varieties

STANDARD VARIETIES OF PEARS.

✓ **Cincinnati**—Early bearer, prolific, good, July.

✓ **Garber**—Prolific, large, good, September.

✓ **Kieffer**—Large, good shipper, September.

✓ **Lecote**—Early bearer, prolific, July.

✓ **Sand Pear**—Absolutely blight-proof. Large, splendid market variety, August.

✓ **Suwanee**—Very large, splendid quality, July.

and native southern plum, giving it large size and assurance of adaptability. Ripe in May.

✓ **Gonzales**—Very large, red, good shipper, fine quality. Originated in South Texas.

✓ **Happiness**—Very large, glowing red; flesh firm, rich, juicy; exquisite flavor. A very profitable plum. June 15th.

✓ **Kelsey**—The largest plum grown, heart-shaped; greenish-yellow, spotted with reddish purple. Flesh fine, solid, rich and juicy. June to July.

✓ **McCartney**—Very early, oblong, transparent-yellow; strong grower, productive. The largest and most reliable yellow plum for planting in lower South.

✓ **Red June**—Vigorous grower. Prolific. Medium to large. Deep vermilion-red, showy. Flesh light lemon yellow, slightly sub-acid. June.

✓ **Stumpe or Howe**—Heavy bearer, medium large, dark rich red. Originated in Florida and has given exceptional results wherever planted in the lower south. Ripe in May.

✓ **Terrell**—Large, nearly round, reddish-yellow, wine-red when fully ripe. Very fine quality. June.

✓ **Wickson**—Large, deep maroon-red. Flesh firm; deep amber-yellow, small pit. Ripe in July.

GRIFFING'S SPECIAL VARIETIES OF PLUMS.

The newest and best for planting in the extreme south and gulf coast section.

Prices, Special Plums, Florida and Hoyt:

	Each	10
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium.....	\$0.40	\$3.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard.....	.50	4.00
H—5 to 7 ft., Large.....	.60	5.00

✓ **Florida**—A new plum of the Japanese strain. Very large, abundant bearer, strong grower. Reddish yellow, overspread with purple tint. No plum has ever been more promising for general southern planting. June.

✓ **Hoyt**—A most vigorous tree, cross of Japanese and American type. Has given wonderful results wherever tested. Bears in long clusters. A wonderful producer. Medium to large, purplish red. Meat dark yellow, pit small, separating easily. A most valuable plum.

Apples

Only a few of the summer and fall apples can be recommended for the lower south, but for home and local market consumption the varieties we list will give good results.

Mason and Day, Our Two Special Apples

These have been giving wonderful results and we are pleased to be able to recommend them.

Special Prices on Mason and Day Apples:

	Each	10
F—3 to 4 ft. Medium.....	\$.35	\$3.00
G—4 to 5 ft. Standard.....	.50	4.25

Mason originated in Southern Texas. Has produced 14 successive crops. Greenish yellow ground, covered with red and yellow specks. Ripens in July.

Day—Originating in Mississippi, received third prize and bronze medal at St. Louis Exposition. Medium size, red striped on one side, and yellow transparent on the other. Ripens in June.

Prices of Standard Apple Trees:

	Each	10
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium.....	\$0.25	\$2.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard.....	.35	3.00

STANDARD VARIETIES.

- ✓ **Horse**—Large, yellow, popular, July.
- ✓ **Malden Blush**—Large, pale yellow, shaded red, September.
- ✓ **Jennings' Florida**—Originated in Florida. Large, yellowish-green. Splendid looking apple. Early.
- ✓ **Red Astrachan**—Large, red, good, June.
- ✓ **Red June**—Medium, bright red, good quality. June.
- ✓ **Transcendent Crab**—Yellow, striped red, prolific.

Figs

No fruit is more valuable in the south than the fig. They should be planted at every kitchen door or around outbuildings, as they grow specially well when roots may run under buildings. A few trees of well selected varieties will supply fresh table figs from May till late fall.

Marketing Figs

Fresh figs on the markets for table use and preserving are also meeting with ready sale and when properly picked and packed can be transported successfully several hundred miles.

Commercial fig growing for supplying preserving plants is gradually extending throughout the south. Plantings should be made on heavy soils or where clay is close to the surface. They can be planted 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows and rows 15 to 18 feet apart.

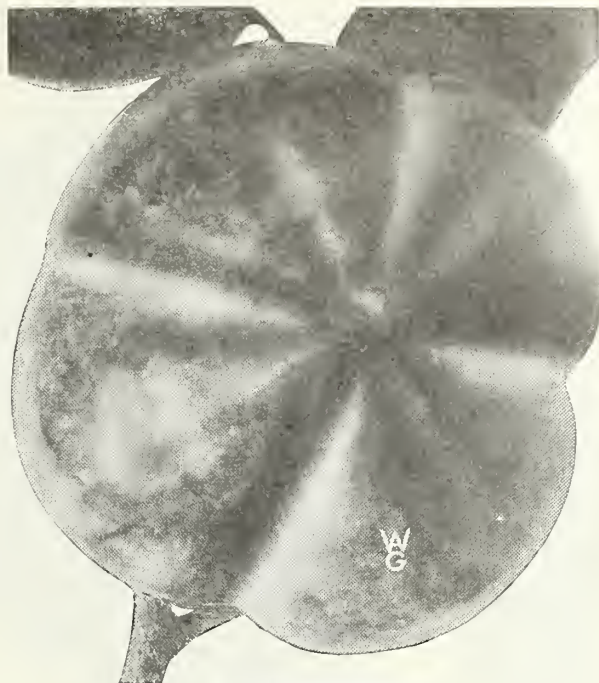
The yield is very heavy, thousands of pounds of fruit being produced per acre.

They require good fertilization, intense cultivation, and, if regularly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, will hold their leaves late in the season—greatly extending the producing period.

Preserved Figs are becoming one of the most popular desert fruits in hotels, cafes, dining cars and on home tables. Up to the present time the supply has not begun to keep up with the rapidly increasing demand.

Prices of Fig Trees:

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet, Light.....	\$0.20	\$1.60	\$14.00
2 to 3 feet, Small.....	0.25	2.00	18.00
3 to 4 feet, Medium.....	.30	2.50	20.00
4 to 5 feet, Standard.....	.40	3.50	30.00
5 to 7 feet, Large.....	.50	4.50	40.00



Okame Persimmon

DESCRIPTION OF FIGS.

Brown Turkey—Medium to large; yellowish-brown; pulp tender, rich, and of finest quality, borne on long stems allowing fruit to hang blossom end down at maturity, preventing souring in rainy weather.

✓ **Brunswick**—Very large, purplish black shading to dark red near stem; flesh rich, firm, good quality; early bearer; ripens throughout the season; productive. Free grower.

✓ **Celestial**—Sometimes called Little Sugar Fig; the sweetest of all varieties. Is found growing in most every door yard in the coast country, proving its adaptability. Ripens in mid-season.

✓ **Green Ischia**—Light, transparent green; flesh white shading to crimson around seed cells. Best extremely late fig. One of the earliest bearing, steady and most prolific.

✓ **Lemon**—Large, lemon colored, retaining natural color when preserved. Ripens early.

✓ **Magnolia**—Large sized, light colored, handsome fruit. Vigorous grower; prolific; excellent for preserving, this variety being one of the favorites with Texas planters for commercial growing.

Persimmons

The Persimmon is destined to become one of the leading fruits of the cotton belt and lower south. This may seem an extravagant statement, but as soon as there is enough of the fruit on the market for the people to learn the richness and deliciousness, the demand will increase far in excess of the supply. Where the Persimmon is known on the market it finds ready sale without being treated to make it non-astringent. In Japan the Persimmon is to the Japanese what the apple is to the American. The cost of cultivation, care and production is reduced to a

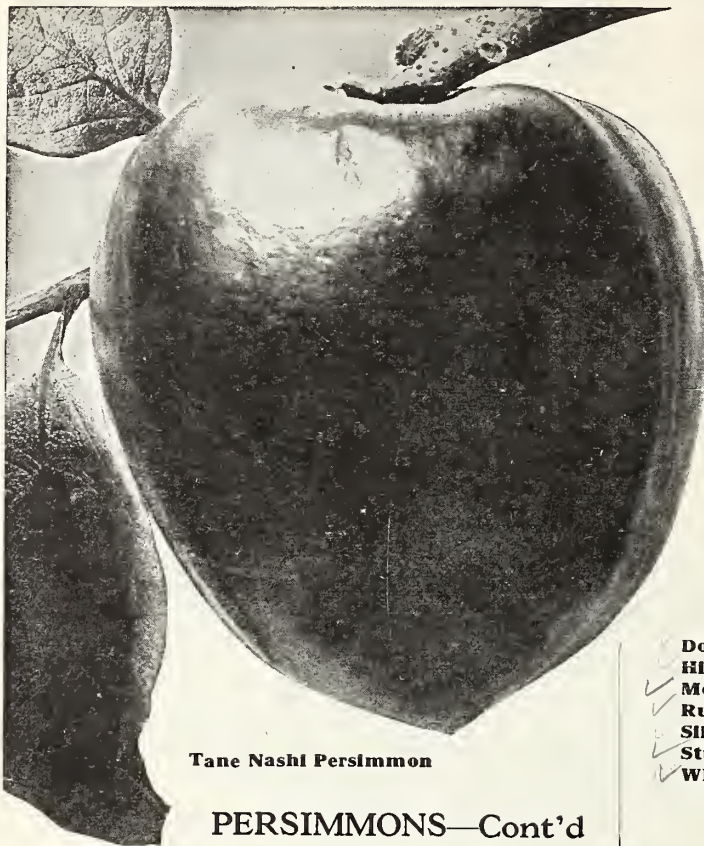
minimum. The trees thrive on almost any soil, giving good results on land too poor for most crops. They can be produced at one-half the cost of oranges, grapefruit or apple. No frost risk and very few diseases or insect troubles. Tree should be well cultivated and well fertilized for the first two years, after which they should be plowed during the winter and the orchard sowed with cowpeas, no cultivation being done during the growing period. If peas and grass get too high, they may be mowed and used for hay or as a mulch. Fertilizer should be applied in March.

You can take the astringency or puckering out of the hard, mature Persimmon, making it edible as an apple. The process is simply placing the mature, hard fruit in an air-tight receptacle or room and displacing the air for a period of from two to four



Brunswick Fig

Persimmons continued on next page.



Tane Nashi Persimmon

PERSIMMONS—Cont'd

days, according to the variety, with carbon dioxide gas (the same as is used for charging soda fountains), and the fruit will come out sound, firm and as non-astringent as an apple or peach. The United States Department of Agriculture has been conducting experiments in processing or removing the astringency from the Persimmon for the past several years. See United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 441, prepared by H. C. Gore, Division of Foods, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Get a copy of this bulletin.

Prices of Persimmons, Standard Varieties:

	Each	10	100	1000
E—2 to 3 ft., Light.....	\$0.25	\$1.80	\$15.00	\$130.00
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium.....	.30	2.20	18.00	160.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard.....	.40	3.00	25.00	200.00
H—5 to 7 ft., Large.....	.60	5.00	35.00	

2 and 3-year trees, \$1.00 up.

Hacheya—Very large, conical.

Hyakume—Very large, flattened, light yellow, dark meat, good while hard.

Okame—Dark red, meat yellow, few seeds, vigorous grower.

Triumph—Color and shape of tomato, excellent quality; splendid for marketing.

Tane Nashi—Very large, yellow, conical, one of the best for marketing.

Tsuru—Long pointed, very prolific.

Yeddo Ichi—Large, red, dark meat, good while hard.

Yemon—Large yellow, flattened.

Zengi—Medium, slightly flattened, reddish yellow, eatable while still quite hard.

SPECIAL VARIETIES.

PERSIMMON INSURANCE.

Galley—New variety. Recommended by its introducer to be planted among other Persimmons to insure perfect pollinization. Noteworthy for its production of staminate flowers for the pollinization of the pistillate flowers of other varieties. One of these to be planted among every ten or dozen trees of other varieties except Tane Nashi, which does not need pollinization.

Tamopan—New Chinese Persimmon. A Chinese variety of special merit, the Tamopan has been thoroughly tested in the Gulf Coast section. Fruit is large, somewhat flattened, and with a compressed ring around it as though a string had been tied around the fruit while growing. Color, beautiful golden red; skin quite thick and tough. Tree exceedingly vigorous, bears young, and is very productive.

Special Prices Galley and Tamopan Persimmons:

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
5 to 7 ft.....	1.00	7.50	65.00

Pomegranates

A novel southern fruit, highly appreciated by many, and thrives well. Quite ornamental. Varieties are **Purple Seeded**, **Paper Shell**, and **Sweet**.

	Each	10
2 to 4 ft.....	\$.35	\$2.50
4 to 6 ft.....	.50	4.00

Mulberries

For shade in back yards or lots and in poultry runs, the mulberry is the best tree we know. The fruit will feed chickens or pigs for months. Mulberry trees thrive in any location.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.35	2.50	20.00
5 to 7 ft.....	.45	3.50	25.00
7 ft. up.....	.60	5.00	40.00

Downing—Heavy bearer. Good fruit.

Hicks Everbearing—Ripens during about three months.

Merritt—Earliest. Berries large. April and May.

Russian—Berries black. Early.

Silkworm Mulberry—Adapted to coast country.

Stubbs—Large berries, black, good quality.

White Mulberry—Yellow berries, prolific.

Bananas

These give a charming tropical appearance to any grounds, and in most of Florida and the coast country produce nice bunches of really fine fruit.

Price: Small banana bulbs, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; medium size bulbs, 45c each, \$4.00 per 10; large crowns, \$1.00 each, \$8.50 per 10.

Cavendish—A dwarf sort, suitable for tub planting. Fruit extra quality.

Martinique—The variety of commerce.

Orinoco (or Horse)—Hardest and largest-growing sort.



Bananas as Planted for Ornamental Effect and for Fruit

Guavas

A highly appreciated fruit thriving in all the coast country and throughout Florida. **Red Cattley**, **Yellow Cattley**, **Lemon** or (Common Florida).

Price: Small plants, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; medium size, 30c each, \$2.50 per 10; large size, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Grapes

Grapes reach their highest perfection in the greater part of the south and all the bunch or trellis varieties ripen fruit quite early, when the market is bare and prices are high. Nothing need be said of their value for home use.

Price All Varieties of Grapes:

	Each	10	100
1 year, small size,	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$12.00
2 year, medium size.....	.30	2.50	20.00
3 year, large size.....	.40	3.00	25.00

Trellis or Bunch Varieties

- ✓✓✓ **Agawam**—Large bunches, dark reddish brown.
 ✓✓✓ **Brighton**—Medium bunches, dark red, tender, sweet.
 ✓✓✓ **Champion**—Large, black, tender, rich. Best of jelly grapes.
 ✓✓✓ **Clinton**—Large, blue-black, tender, sweet.
 ✓✓✓ **Concord**—Blue-black, an old favorite.
 ✓✓✓ **Delaware**—Small, solid bunches. Very sweet.



Scuppernon Grape

✓ **Elvira**—Pale green, streaked red, tender, sweet.

✓ **Ives**—Large, black. Good wine grape.

✓ **Moore's Early**—Bunches small, fruit large, blue-black, sweet.

✓ **Niagara**—White, large, showy, good market variety.

✓ **Salem**—Large, round, coppery red. Early.

✓ **Wilder**—Large bunches, black. Early.

Southern Muscadine Grapes

Southern Muscadine (*Vitis rotundifolia*)—Scuppernon family. Native southern type. A popular grape on all southern markets. Makes very fine wines and grape juice. Well adapted throughout the south. Vines should be planted 20 to 25 feet apart and trained on flat arbor about 6½ feet high.

If the scuppernon type of grapes were produced in sufficient quantity to supply the southern markets during their season of August, September and October there would be very little demand for any of the bunch grapes in competition with them.

All southern people know and love these grapes best of all. We recommend them highly for Southern markets and believe they could be made as popular in the North if produced in quantity and properly introduced there.

✓ **Eden**—Large, black, fine flavored grapes. Fine for wines or grape juice.

✓ **Flowers**—Large, splendid quality. Very late. Black.

✓ **James**—Large, black; delicate flavor; large cluster, early bearer. Most robust vine of black Scuppernon type. Fine quality, productive, free from disease. Late.

✓ **Melsch**—New variety, medium size, earliest of this type. Delicate, rich, splendid flavor.

✓ **Scuppernon**—Large, bronze-colored berry. Flesh sweet, pulpy and vinous. The most popular grape on the southern market. Supply is seldom equal to the demand. Vines produce abundantly. Scuppernon wine is considered among the best amber wines.

✓ **Thomas**—Small cluster, medium size. Very fine quality. Grape juice made from this variety is rich and of pleasing flavor.

Loquats

A conspicuously attractive, medium size, evergreen tree of very symmetrical, spreading growth. The foliage is dark rich green on top with slight velvety appearance below. Leaves are very large, measuring two to three inches across and 6 to 8 inches long. A most beautiful ornamental tree for the garden or lawn. In addition to its other good qualities, the loquat tree bears heavy annual crops of deliciously sprightly, sub-acid plum-shaped and sized fruits which are splendid for making jellies.

Prices of Loquats:

	Each	10
E—2 to 3 ft., Medium.....	\$0.40	\$3.50
F—3 to 4 ft., Standard.....	.50	4.50
G—4 to 5 ft., Large.....	.75	6.50
H—5 to 7 ft., Specimens.....	1.00 up.	

Handled with roots balled and burlapped double above price.

SPECIAL COLLECTION VALUES

FAMILY NUT AND FRUIT COLLECTION.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 President Pecan tree | 1 Plum tree |
| 1 Japan Walnut tree | 1 Dixie Pear tree |
| 2 Brunswick Fig trees | 1 Day Apple tree |
| 1 Tane Nashi Persimmon tree | 1 Mulberry tree |
| 1 Zengi Persimmon tree | 2 Elvira Grape vines |
| 2 Peach trees | 1 Thomas Grape vine |
| | 1 Scuppernon Grape vine |
- Price of Family Nut and Fruit Collection, 16 trees and vines, medium size trees and 1 year vines, \$3.50. Same collection in large size trees and 2 year heavy vines, \$5.00.

THE IDEAL FLOWERING SHRUB COLLECTION

Embracing both evergreen and deciduous shrubs that will give flowers throughout the season, this collection should be planted at every southern home. Where space will permit several should be ordered, as the price of this collection is very low. See descriptions on preceding pages.

Price of Ideal Flowering Collection, all 10 plants as named below, \$3.00.

- 1 Cape Jasmine. Size D.
- 1 Oleander White. Size F.
- 1 Oleander Pink. Size F.
- 1 Althea, Duchess de Brabant. Size F.
- 1 Crape Myrtle, Crimson. Size D.
- 1 Spirea Billardi. Size D.
- 1 Pomegranate, Flowering. Size E.
- 1 Spirea Van Houtte. Size D.
- 2 Everblooming Roses. 2 year.

MAJESTIC SHADE TREE COLLECTION

In this collection we have endeavored to give an assortment of evergreen and deciduous shade trees that should be at every home where even a small yard is available, in city or country. They will all adapt themselves to the space provided, making sturdy, everlasting, trees—a monument to the planter. See descriptions on preceding pages.

Price of Majestic Shade Tree Collection, 10 trees, 3 to 4 feet size, \$4.00; or 10 trees, 5 to 7 feet size, \$6.00.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2 Cherry Laurel or Wild Peach. | 1 Texas Umbrella. |
| 1 Magnolia Grandiflora. | 1 Sycamore. |
| 1 Live Oak. | 1 Sweet Gum. |
| 2 Camphor. | 1 Chinese Tallow Tree. |

GEM BANKING COLLECTION

Grouping low-growing ornamentals is the most approved method of planting either large or small grounds. The Gem Banking Collection being made up of Conifers and Broadleaf Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs, gives the best selection possible for planting in corners of grounds, in beds, or banking against buildings. By ordering duplicates of this grand collection, groups can be arranged in various locations, all in good taste, thus assuring the purchaser the most suitable selection of plants possible.

Price of Gem Banking Collection—Arborvitae balled, \$5.00.

- 1 Orientalis Arborvitae (balled and burlapped), 2½ to 3 feet.
- 2 Rosedale Arborvitae (balled and burlapped), 2½ to 3 feet.
- 2 Cape Jasmine, 1½ to 2 feet.
- 2 Pittosporum Tobira, 1½ to 2 feet.
- 2 Crimson Crape Myrtle, 3 to 4 feet.
- 2 Deutzia, 1½ to 2 feet.
- 2 Spirea Douglassi, 1½ to 2 feet.
- 2 Spirea Van Houtte, 1½ to 2 feet.

(See descriptions on preceding pages.)

—This Collection Will Help You Solve the H. C. L.—

191

Grand Bay, Alabama

and ship by.....on or about.....191.....
Express, Freight or Parcel Post.....Time to be shipped

Express, Freight or Parcel Post

Time to be shipped

To.....
Name of party to whom consigned.

Trees and plants ordered are purchased under terms of sale as published on page 24 of Alabama Gulf Coast Nurseries 1918 Catalog.

Destination.....
Express, Railroad or Postoffice.

Signed..... Purchaser must sign here

County State

Post Office
If different from shipping point

Vla.....

R. F. D. Route.....State.....

We substitute unless instructed to the contrary, but never until the varieties ordered are exhausted. If you do not want us to substitute in case we are out of the varieties or sizes ordered, write the word "no" here....., in which case we will refund for shortage.

Quantity or No. Wanted.	NAME OF VARIETY.	Size or Age.	PRICE.	
Total or Amount Forward,				

Remit by Bank Draft, Post Office or Express Money Order or Registered Letter.
Extend or carry out price for each item or group of same class having common price.

Quantity or No. Wanted.	NAME OF VARIETY.	Size or Age.	PRICE.	
	Amount Forward,			
	Total,			

If you have friends or neighbors you believe will be interested in our catalog please write their names below. Thank You.

[illegible]

Remit by Bank Draft, Post Office or Express Money Order or Registered Letter.
Extend or carry out price for each item or group of same class having common price.

Our Crown Collection of Roses

—See Page 2—



CROWN
COLLECTION

SEE PAGE 2

10 ROSE
BUSHES

1 YEAR SIZE - - \$1.90

2 YEAR SIZE - - \$2.75

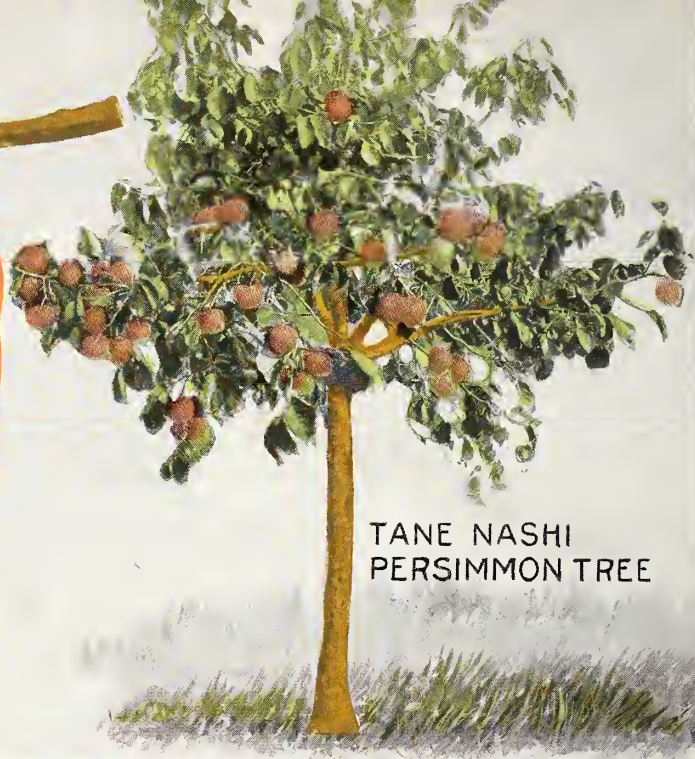
1 Mrs. Dudley Cross. 2 Sunburst.
3 Killarney. 4 Mrs. A. R. Waddell.
5 Paul Neyron. 6 Frau Karl Druschki.
7 Etoile de France. 8 Pernet Pere.
9 Marechal Niel. 10 Kaiserine Aug Victoria.

ALABAMA GULF COAST NURSERIES

GRAND BAY - ALABAMA



TAMAPAN
NEW CHINESE
PERSIMMONS



TANE NASHI
PERSIMMON TREE



JEWELL PEACHES

1918 CATALOG
Alabama Gulf Coast Nurseries
GRAND BAY, ALABAMA